

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.



CHORUS OF WORLD TYRANTS: "We Protest."

(Spain has sent a remonstrance on the "inhuman and medieval treatment of the women political prisoners in England.")

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

It is now regarded by politicians as practically certain that a General Election will take place early in January next. This means the final and total abandonment by Mr. Asquith of his so-called pledge with regard to the introduction of an Electoral Reform Bill during the present Parliament. His declaration served its purpose, to some extent, by keeping the Liberal women quiet. It would have served this purpose better if the Women's Social and Political Union had not exposed it and shown its worthlessness. But now that the time has gone by, Mr. Asquith puts it aside as of no account. His dishonesty in this matter should teach Liberal women the value-

lessness of pledges of "hope and intention" which may be given them by politicians.

Be Ready when the Day Comes!

A General Election in January will mean an immense amount of work for the members of the Women's Social and Political Union, and we would ask every one of them to be ready to meet the call for their services in the cause during the whole of that month. Between now and then a campaign, growing in intensity day by day, is to be carried out. A great fund has to be raised; the circulation of this paper has to be doubled or trebled; and in upon the minds of politicians has to be borne the fact that the citizenship of women is the dominant issue, and that until this is settled no other question can be adequately dealt with. Only by such a campaign can we carry out the spirit of Mrs. Leigh's message to the Union: "Hold on, hold fast, hold out," and only in this way can we be true to Miss Marsh in Winson Green Gaol, Birmingham, and to the other prisoners in Manchester and in Holloway who are fighting their lonely and heroic battle for the cause.

The By-election at Portsmouth.

Meanwhile, though a General Election is so imminent, a by-election may take place in Portsmouth, where a vacancy has occurred in consequence of the regretted death of Sir John Baker. Owing to the multiplicity of candidates at the last election the issue of the contest is very uncertain, but the Women's Social and Political Union are preparing to take the field with a vigorous anti-Government policy if the by-election campaign is commenced.

At the Guildhall.

The most important event of the militant campaign of the week has been the protest made by members of the

Women's Social and Political Union at the Guildhall banquet on Tuesday night. In spite of elaborate precautions, women succeeded in outwitting the authorities and entering the building, and after waiting secluded for the whole day took vigorous action and made their voices heard in the hall when the speeches were being delivered. It is interesting to compare the accounts in the *Daily Chronicle*, with whose amusing distortions of all news relating to the Women's Social and Political Union we are now quite familiar, with that in the *Daily Mail*. The *Daily Chronicle* says:—

The latest outrage of the political viragos failed entirely of its purpose. The audience were unperturbed, and the proceedings went on as usual.

The *Daily Mail* version is as follows:—

It is difficult to describe the effect on the men and women in the Guildhall. Some rose, some sat back in their chairs laughing bitterly. Excited conversation completely drowned the voice of the Lord Mayor.

Mrs. Asquith, who sat at the right of the Lord Mayor, looked very frightened and angry. Her husband, who must by now be so used to this kind of outrage as to expect it everywhere, everywhen, had an expression like that of the smile on a figure of carved marble. The maids of honour were evidently in a condition of extreme alarm. . . . The Lord Mayor, in an admirably steady voice, went on with his remarks. . . . But the feeling of security had gone. Every moment somebody would turn to look at the hole in the stained-glass window, would whisper to his neighbour. All the speeches fell flat.

From this and other accounts it will be seen that considerable impression was created by the incident.

An Unsocial View of Life.

Brought up at the Guildhall Police Court next morning, both Miss Brown and Miss Paul were sentenced to

one month's hard labour as an alternative to a fine, the magistrate remarking that it had often been his unhappy lot to try men in destitution who had broken windows in order to call attention to their grievances, but that these women had no such grievances. It would be difficult to conceive a more unsocial view of life than that expressed by the alderman. According to him, no public grievance, however hardly it may press upon thousands of one's fellows, should stir a man or a woman to action; he can only see those grievances which are private, and therefore individual. But the history of the world reverses this judgment and honours those who have acted in protest, not for themselves, but for the benefit of the human race.

A Contrast.

The sentences on these women should be contrasted with that passed upon a member of the City Council of Bradford, who, according to the "Daily Mail" report of October 1 last, was convicted of ruining a young girl aged fifteen, employed as a domestic servant in his own house, and who was sentenced to go to prison for fourteen days in the first division. Could greater proof be given of the need for women to have the vote?

The Meaning of the Protest.

In order to understand the meaning of the women's protest, it is necessary to realise that it is the deliberate intention of members of the Government to exclude all mention and all thought of Votes for Women from the public mind, and to treat the subject as one of no importance, while it is the deliberate intention of the Women's Social and Political Union that no political question shall be introduced, and that no Cabinet Minister shall be allowed to speak without this question being forced to the front; it is their deliberate intention that Mr. Asquith, who has shown by his treatment of his women political opponents that his Liberal principles are a sham, shall be haunted continually by the apparition of Woman Suffragists reminding him of his duties to the women of the country; it is their deliberate intention that his public utterances, intended to impress his audience, shall be turned to ridicule, and that his name shall be handed down to posterity as that of the Prime Minister who was too stupid to realise the necessity of the times, too ignorant of history to know that he was fighting a losing battle, too perverse to do right through a sense of justice, too devoid of humanity to respect an heroic foe, and too obstinate to yield until completely beaten by overmastering circumstances.

Forcible Feeding Continues.

Though Mr. Gladstone has paid no attention to the weighty protest made to him last week by a deputation of Birmingham people, feeling in Birmingham is running high against the outrageous proceedings which are going on in their midst, and the two doctors who have allowed themselves to be made the tools of the Government in this matter are subjected to popular demonstrations of hostility. In this way the horror with which their action is viewed by the public is being brought home to them, and we hope also to the Government, whose instructions they have been carrying out. In Newcastle Miss Marion was released on Wednesday morning after a terrible month's ordeal in the prison.

Educational Work.

Meanwhile, during the week the meaning of the women's campaign for votes has been proclaimed from over a hundred platforms to tens of thousands of people. In London, at the St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening in last week, and again at the Queen's Hall, on Monday last, where Miss Margaret Halstan delivered a delightful speech, which we produce in full elsewhere, the audience showed by their actions their whole-hearted support of Mrs. Leigh and her comrades in prison by sending up to the platform over 200 promises of varying amounts towards the legal expenses connected with the action which Mrs. Leigh is bringing against the authorities.

In America.

From the American papers that have come to hand it is evident that Mrs. Pankhurst is having a triumphal tour through the United States, and that the welcome accorded to her in Boston and New York is being repeated in other parts of the country.

Citizenship Rights.

The Liberal Press are tremendously indignant over the rejection by the House of Lords of the London Elections Bill. According to the *Daily News*, this means the continuance in disfranchisement of 40,000 men who ought to possess votes. This rejection, urges the *Daily News*, is a veritable crime, and calls for vigorous condemnation by the people of the country. Contrast these words with those in which the same organ and other Liberal papers refer to the continued refusal of the Liberal Government to enfranchise women. Yet in one case there is at stake the inclusion of a small number of men who through some technical point are temporarily precluded from exercising voting rights; in the other there is the total and permanent exclusion of a sex, carrying with it not merely the loss of Parliamentary representation, but also the larger issue of citizen rights and citizen responsibilities.

A Liberal View of Liberal Degeneracy.

An interesting letter has appeared in the "Nation" from a Liberal journalist who describes himself as a member of two Liberal Associations. He refers to the inconsistency of Liberals as follows:—

During the Bermondsey election, I see, some Liberals were

thrown out of a Tariff Reform meeting after the fashion in which women have been treated at their own. Having never heard about sauce for the goose being sauce for the gander, they actually took their bruised arms, faces, and hats to the platform of a Liberal meeting for sympathy! Is there any drollery quite like the drollery of politicians?

The inexcusable ill-usage of women who have exercised the time-honoured right of people who attend a public meeting to express dissent, though a sad feature in the history of the Liberal Party, does not, unhappily, stand alone.

He proceeds to quote from the accounts of Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Newcastle, where he charged the men who were questioning him on Woman Suffrage with being hired for what they were doing. The "Liberal journalist" adds:—

According to our old Liberal ideas, more legitimate interjections by "A Voice" were never made at a public meeting.

He then deals with the absurd misrepresentations which are frequently made with regard to the Women's Social and Political Union, that they are Tories in disguise, and adds:—

But it is the convinced opinion of some of your readers, whose Progressive principles are not less ardent than those of any member of this Government, that, when the history of our time is written a quarter of a century hence, it will be held that it was by the contemned Suffragette that the banner of Liberty was kept flying.

We wonder when these simple facts will become patent to other members of the Liberal Party.

Deportation for Suffragists!

An amiable gentleman has been writing to the "Times" suggesting that a Bill should be passed through Parliament giving power to the Home Secretary to order the expulsion from the country of any Suffragist who as such has been convicted by a court of summary jurisdiction. We are quite aware that this method, borrowed from Russia, would exactly fit the temper of present-day statesmen, who find the traditions of liberty in this country somewhat embarrassing. The writer in the "Times" concludes with the following significant remark:—

Practical difficulties, of course, there may be, but these should not be insurmountable; and think of the heavenly calm that would follow and the peace that would settle on a distracted land!

For our own part, we should very much like to see the Government trying to enact this proposal, for we are quite certain they would add one more pitiable failure to the other efforts which they have made to stifle the agitation; but the thought occurs to us that perhaps, after all, the whole letter is a joke. Remembering, however, the solemnity of the journal in which it appears, we banish this suggestion from our minds as frivolous.

Views of a Finnish Lady M.P.

An interesting interview appeared in the issue of the *Daily News* for November 8 with Miss Jenny af Forselles, in the course of which the lady, who is a member of Parliament in Finland, gave her views upon the English Suffragettes.

I know so little of England that I could not venture to offer advice. As I told you, I could not at first understand the violent behaviour of your Suffragettes; but I think I understand it better now. It shows that they are in dead earnest. You know it must be horrible for cultured women to do violent things. At first I was pained by what I read, but I must confess that now I regard them as heroic.

Referring to her own work in the Finnish Parliament, she said that she thought the most useful part was that done on commissions, and that she herself was particularly interested in a commission for improving the law against cruelty to children.

Interesting News.

Among interesting news of the week must be cited the appointment of Miss C. Maxwell temporarily to carry out the duties of the Professor of Modern History in Dublin during the illness of the professor. Commenting on this, the *Manchester Guardian* says: "When it became necessary to fill his place temporarily, it was discovered that there was no one so competent for the appointment as this young lady."

Mrs. Cobden Unwin, daughter of the famous Richard Cobden, has resigned from the Rochdale Women's Liberal Association, and has written a letter to the members, in the course of which she says:—

The treatment of women political prisoners (more especially in the cases of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Ainsworth) in the Birmingham prison, and in other prisons in this country, compels me to take this step, and by taking it to sever the last link between a so-called Liberal Government and myself. To remain a member of an organisation that actively supports a Government which treats its women political prisoners as England would not have permitted the Irish political prisoners to be treated in the worst days of Irish coercion would be to place party considerations above great political principles, and that to me is impossible.

She asks the members of the Rochdale Women's Liberal Association how long Liberal women are going to support a Government which refuses to carry into law a Woman's Enfranchisement Bill which has the support of a great majority in the House of Commons.

The Chancery Court has just decided that a majority of the Governors of the Royal Holloway College are entitled to alter the rules and regulations of the College so as to admit the appointment of women as Governors or Honorary Governors of the institution.

HOW TO HELP THE PAPER.

Members are making every effort to increase the sale of the paper, and the examples printed below should stir those who have not yet taken their part in the work. The experiences of paper-sellers are both interesting and encouraging.

Charing Cross pitch continues to attract attention and to give the sellers opportunities for answering questions, clearing up difficulties, and drawing to the notice of purchasers our indoor and outdoor meetings, etc. One seller had a long talk with a clergyman, who began the conversation by objecting to the tactics and ended up by giving a shilling for one copy of the paper. Another seller was offered a most amusing contrast in teachers. In the morning there came past the pitch a "crocodile" led by a mistress, who, on seeing the Suffragette with her baneful literature, turned round and said in a loud voice to the children, "Don't look, girls!" Whereupon, needless to say, every girl did look and smile at the paper-seller. In the afternoon it happened that another school came along, the mistress of which came at once and bought a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN in a most kindly way, before crossing the street with her girls. There are numbers of New Zealanders and Australians who always have a good word to say for the woman's vote in their own countries, and who are simply amazed at the treatment meted out to English women for demanding this simple act of justice here. One member was accosted by a working man who was at the Bermondsey election. He inquired: "Do you know Miss Kelley? She's the one to give it 'em, she is a warm 'un! And Miss Christabel Pankhurst! She's a rare 'un to talk!" And so on, beaming with satisfaction at the good qualities of the various speakers he had heard. Another member was selling in the fog on Saturday, when there emerged a gentleman who gave her a florin for the cause, and refused to take a paper, as he already had four! The same woman sold a paper to an anti-Suffragist, who bought it "just to see what you are at!" "We are at" a good deal at Charing Cross pitch, not to mention elsewhere!

Miss Una Dugdale writes:—

"In response to Mrs. Pankhurst's appeal to increase the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN, we wired for fifty copies from Edinburgh the other day, and sold every one outside the Unionist candidate's meeting, to the people going in. Although they are mostly Liberals up here, we received quite a good deal of sympathy. May I suggest this as a good way of selling the paper, as there are thousands of Conservative and Liberal meetings going on all over the country just now?"

A very good suggestion comes from a lady at Richmond, who canvasses her own road for VOTES FOR WOMEN. She has already visited twenty-six houses. She finds it a good plan to take round specimen copies with a typed slip attached as follows:—

"VOTES FOR WOMEN."

"SPECIMEN COPY."

"There are two sides to every question, and if you wish to form a fair opinion of it you must hear them both. The daily papers give their side of the 'militant' Suffrage movement; this paper gives the women's side."

"A member of the W.S.P.U. will venture to call upon you within a day or two, and will be glad to supply you with the paper should you care to order it for a few weeks."

Miss Mary Allen, with three helpers, is beginning to-day to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN in the town of Ramsgate; when she leaves Miss Stiell, of Callis Court Road, Broadstairs, will continue the sales every Friday and Saturday afternoon. Miss Allen hopes to organise similar sales in Margate.

A Good Christmas Gift.

Miss Rosa Leo suggests giving a year's subscription of VOTES FOR WOMEN as a Christmas present to friends, and thus helping to increase the circulation, an object which, as she rightly says, "we all have so much at heart." Miss Leo sends a cheque covering three subscriptions for one year.

Miss Henria Williams has had a poster shown at Upminster Station for the last seven months, and she has personally put it up at a time when a train has been due in the station, so as to attract attention to it. This is not the only poster that Miss Williams has had shown.

Mrs. A. J. Webbe writes from 35, Eaton Square:—"Every penny that I or anyone in my household get by selling the paper I mean to make a present of to the Union. My housemaid and under-nurse are bravely going out one evening a week to sell the paper. I started selling in Southwold, and then in Cornwall, while on my holiday. I think perhaps those members of the Union who have been giving up so much for the cause forget the courage which is wanted for new members to make a start by selling the paper. Great courage is required at first to go up to everyone one meets, as it is so different from anything that most of us have done before. But I should like to tell those who are thinking of doing this that when once one has made the start it is comparatively easy. I would beg all members of the Union to be responsible for disposing of, say, twelve papers a week, because I feel—what, I am sure, everyone must on reading the paper—a great longing to do something, however small, to help on our cause."

Copies of the charming coloured poster, designed by Miss Dallas, can be obtained from the office, price 3d. each.

MISS MARGARET HALSTAN AT THE QUEEN'S HALL.

This is not the first time that I have had the honour of speaking for this Union. I did so about eighteen months ago at the Memorial Hall in Manchester, and one of your earliest and staunchest workers for this great cause, Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, was in the chair. I had never had the pleasure of meeting her before personally, though, of course, her name was very familiar to me, as it is to all of you, especially in connection with the Married Women's Property Act. I was playing "Rosalind" in Manchester at the time, and, as you know, Rosalind finishes one of her speeches by saying, "Do you not know I am a woman? When I think, I must speak!" I always attribute my first speech in public on the Suffrage question to those lines just quoted, because two members of the committee of the Manchester branch of this Union came to my dressing-room one evening during the performance and asked me what I thought, and when I told them they said, "Won't you come to our next meeting and do what Rosalind says she must?" And I did.

I am going to do so again this afternoon, for even if I cannot tell you anything new and original of this great subject—so much has already been said, and so much has still to be said by those who have made it a life's work and study—my words, which are spoken with heart-felt sincerity and with conviction, may, if nothing else, stimulate to inquiry and discussion many of those who have hitherto taken no interest. Nothing is so disastrous to any cause as indifference, and I think that every true woman should make it part of her religion to try and overcome the indifference, the ignorance, and the prejudice which still remain in certain quarters.

The Anti-Suffrage Petition.

We are constantly told by members of the Anti-Suffrage Society that the majority of women do not really want enfranchisement, and as an illustration in their favour they bring forward the following argument:—"Look at the enormous amount of signatures which were collected for the Anti-Suffrage petition." A great many of these signatures were collected in the district where I lived. Young women went round with a paper to various houses to get these signatures, and the greater percentage of them were those of servants who had signed either in ignorance, indifference, or because they had been requested to do so by their mistresses. One of these young women came round with a paper to the house where I was staying, and my hostess made a point of asking her a few questions. She turned out to be a parlour-maid who had been sent round by her mistress to get these signatures, and the girl herself knew little or nothing of what it was all about. Mrs. Ayrton wrote a letter to the *Times* a few weeks back, making a similar statement as to how signatures were collected in her district. I may add that her district and the one in which I was staying were on opposite sides of London.

Now, we must do everything in our power to overcome this indifference and ignorance, and once we can do this, I am sure our ranks will fill faster and faster. It is a terrible thing for some people to be set suddenly face to face with the future when they have been, and are still, quietly dreaming in the past, but surely it is wrong to adhere to traditional customs and sentiments when these are proved to have derived their origin from the worst qualities in human nature. After all, it must surely be a known fact that the legal subordination of women has originated from the mere physical fact of man's superior strength, and the subjection of women of the present day does not merely rest on conditions of social expediency, it is simply a survival of primitive slavery.

Is it any wonder, then, that the active thinking woman of to-day cries out in revolt? And what is she in revolt for? Why, for the first essential of human dignity—freedom. By freedom I mean individualism, the right to belong to herself, not merely to be offered subjection to the will of a father or a husband, or life on the questionable terms of woman's wage on its present basis. I think I am fairly safe in saying that nearly every thinking woman is more or less affected by this great cause, though many—far too many still, I fear—only unconsciously so. They know something is wrong, they are dissatisfied, their minds are in a state of doubt. But there are those fine women to whom, by careful thought and study, decision has come, and they have started their campaign and are fighting their fight openly. They resent the insolent neglect of the politicians now in power.

There are some who think it a great pity that some of these women have employed militant tactics, but have they not been forced to do this? These people particularly regret it because women have drawn such criticisms upon themselves as being unsexed, unwomanly, and hysterical. But have they not been forced to do it? Are not the women who are fighting their cause to-day fighting, metaphorically speaking, with their hands tied? If the action of these women has, in the eyes of men and in the eyes of some women (still quietly sitting at home), lost ground for the cause, they thought it was inevitable, for their honour was at stake; and those who criticise them unfavourably ought to remember that their motive is a good and an honourable one.

A revolt has certainly begun, and there is no going back now. Woman has at last set out on the world's

wide path of self-realisation. Man need not fear woman's advance in power, for woman is man's greatest friend. They started nearly equal, but man has used woman almost solely for his pleasure. Yet, in spite of all her sufferings, she is an active force—a force to be reckoned with—waiting to be free—no, not even waiting to be free, for woman will free herself! "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!" I think these lines of Byron in "Childe Harold" become almost prophetic when they are applied to the woman's cause. Again I say, man need not fear the change, his will be the gain, for given justice—and that is all that she asks—woman will always keep her greatest gift, her surest weapon, and that is womanhood.

In spite of woman being deprived of all political right and power, she has always striven, actuated by her love and sympathy for suffering humanity, to better social conditions, and any improvement in this direction is mainly due to the influence of the emancipated woman. Nature will always assert itself, and there must be an outlet for woman's activity. A great force is here, a force which will make itself felt when it has pushed aside the barriers made by man, which have wasted its strength. Woman wants to give, and her freedom will only heighten her sense of motherhood, not kill it. Woman wants to help, wants to cure, and she is at last feeling her great responsibility in this world of men, in whose creation she has played so large a part, and, believe me, they are the best and the purest women who are seeking an outlet for their vitality in taking their share of the world's work. Can it be done by men alone? No! Woman has recognised, and truly recognised, that it is only by an ennobled co-operation of the two sexes that the many features of barbarism which still raise their head and grimly mock our vaunted civilisation can be abolished and destroyed. What woman asks is not for her good alone, it is for the general good. I think my meaning is fully and beautifully expressed in the poem by Charlotte Perkins Gilman:—

In dark and early ages, through the primal forests faring,
Ere the soul came shining into prehistoric night,
Twofold man was equal; they were comrades dear and daring,
Living wild and free together in unreasoning delight.

Ere the soul was born and consciousness came slowly,
Ere the soul was born, to man and woman, too,
Ere he found the Tree of Knowledge, that awful tree and holy,
Ere he knew he felt, and knew he knew.

Then said he to Pain, "I am wise now, and I know you!
No more will I suffer while power and wisdom last!"
Then said he to Pleasure, "I am strong, and I will show you
That the will of man can seize you—aye, and hold you fast!"

Food he ate for pleasure, and wine he drank for gladness.
And woman? Ah, the woman! The crown of all delight!
His now—he knew it! He was strong to madness
In that early dawning after prehistoric night.

His—his forever! That glory sweet and tender!
Ah, but he would love her! And she should love but him!
He would work and struggle for her, he would shelter and defend her,
She should never leave him, never, till their eyes in death were dim.

Close, close he bound her, that she should leave him never;
Weak still he kept her, lest she be strong to flee;
And the fainting flame of passion he kept alive forever
With all the arts and forces of earth and sky and sea.

And, ah, the long journey! The slow and awful ages—
They have laboured up together, blind and crippled, all astray!
Through what a mighty volume, with a million shameful pages,
From the freedom of the forests to the prisons of to-day!

Food he ate for pleasure, and it slew him with diseases!
Wine he drank for gladness, and it led the way to crime!
And woman? He will hold her—he will have her when he pleases,
And he never once hath seen her since the prehistoric time!

Gone the friend and comrade of the day when life was younger,
She who rests and comforts, she who helps and saves.
Still he seeks her vainly, with a never-dying hunger;
Alone beneath his tyrants, alone above his slaves!

Toiler, bent and weary with the load of thine own making!
Thou who art sad and lonely, though lonely all in vain!
Who hast sought to conquer Pleasure and have her for the taking,
And found that Pleasure only was another name for Pain.

Nature hath reclaimed thee, forgiving dispossession!
God hath not forgotten, though man doth still forget!
The woman-soul is rising, in despite of thy transgression—
Loose her now, and trust her! She will love thee yet!

Love thee? She will love thee as only freedom knoweth!
Love thee? She will love thee while Love itself doth live!
Fear not the heart of woman! No bitterness it showeth!
The ages of her sorrow have but taught her to forgive!

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JEREMY BENTHAM ON PUNISHMENT.

"The legislator, in the choice of punishments, ought carefully to avoid such as shock established prejudices. If there has been formed in the minds of the people a decided aversion to a given kind of punishment, though it has all the other requisite qualities, it ought not to be admitted into the penal code, because it would do more harm than good. In the first place, it is an evil to inspire the public with a painful feeling by the establishment of an unpopular punishment. It is no longer the guilty alone who are punished. It is the most innocent and tender-hearted persons upon whom is inflicted a punishment very real, though it has no particular name, by wounding their sensibility, braving their opinion, and presenting to them the image of violence and tyranny. What can be expected from conduct so injudicious? The legislator, by despising public sentiment, imperceptibly turns it against himself. He loses the voluntary assistance which individuals lend to the execution of the law when they are content with it; the people, instead of being his assistants, are his enemies. Some endeavour to facilitate the escape of the guilty; others feel a scruple at denouncing them; witnesses hesitate to testify; there is formed, insensibly, a fatal prejudice, which attaches a kind of shame and of reproach to the service of the law. This general discontent may go further; it sometimes bursts out into open resistance to the officers of justice, or to the execution of sentences. A success against authority is regarded by the people as a victory, and the unpunished delinquent triumphs over the weakness of the law."—(Extract from "Theory of Legislation.")

N.W.S.P.U. MEMBERS' PLEDGE CARD.

Women of all shades of political opinion who are not as yet definitely enrolled as members of the National Women's Social and Political Union are invited to sign the members' pledge card, which they can obtain from the offices, 4, Clements Inn, and apply for membership. The pledge is as follows:—

"I endorse the objects and methods of the Women's Social and Political Union, and I hereby undertake not to support the candidate of any political party at Parliamentary elections until women have obtained the Parliamentary vote."

There is an entrance fee of 1s. No definite subscription is fixed, as it is known that all members will give to the full extent of their ability to further the campaign funds of the Union.

ONLY NATURAL; OR, LOOKING AFTER NUMBER ONE.

An Episode. By Mary L. Pendered, Author of "An Englishman," "Musk of Roses," etc.

"Votes for Women! What time have I to think about votes for women?" exclaimed Mrs. Ardware, rubbing energetically a flannel petticoat in her tub of soapsuds. "I leave all that kind o' thing to them as is got nothing to do and plenty of time to do it in."

She had a sharp, almost fierce, little face at first glance but certain humorous and kindly lines about the eyes and mouth mitigated the impression of hardness. In truth she was but a mother at war—at war against the grim, grey wolf of hunger that, all her married life, had prowled about her home, occasionally showing his fangs, always ready to spring. And one cannot keep outwardly soft and womanly when one has to fight that wolf unaided.

She was not a widow. Her husband was living and able-bodied, but as a rule unemployed. In these days of keen competition employers are not very eager to take on listless, shirking men, incapable of doing a good day's work. There are only too many hard workers who cannot find employment. Joe Ardware had but two objects in life: to do as little work as he could for his wage, and to keep as much of that wage as possible for his own personal enjoyment.

"Well, I must say you don't seem to have much time when you are washing at nine o'clock at night," said the caller, who sat in the wooden armchair by the fireplace. "Are you often as late as this, Mrs. Ardware?"

"Bless you, yes, and later. I never get time to wash the children's things till night. You see I can do them by gaslight, not being so particular about them as the other ladies' things."

"You must be very tired," said the visitor, sympathetically. She was an eager-looking little person, apparently about thirty years old, but really under twenty-five; for a life of strenuous work in a boot factory soon takes the bloom off a girl's face.

"I ain't got no time to feel tired," said Mrs. Ardware. There was a short pause.

"Is Mr. Ardware in work now?" asked the younger woman, whose name was Annie Pearse.

"Not him! Ain't had nothing but an odd job for months nor ain't likely to."

"Where is he now?"

"At the pub, I expect. He got a shilling out of me this afternoon—he said for boot laces, and a few other things he wanted bad. He thinks I don't know where it goes!" She smiled grimly.

"Mrs. Ardware—don't it never strike you as odd that men like your husband should have the right to vote in making the country's laws, whilst women like you and me, who work ever so much harder for a living don't have it?" asked Annie Pearse, leaning forward and speaking with sudden rapidity.

Mrs. Ardware gave a little snort.

"Vote!" she said: "What good is a vote? It ain't never done nothing for us, so far as I can see."

The Good of a Vote.

"P'raps you can't see far enough," was the answer, "and p'raps you haven't thought much about it. I suppose you think it won't make no difference to us working people whether Mr. Mildale or Mr. Stinger is returned to Parliament at the next election."

"I can't see as it will," said Mrs. Ardware.

"Mr. Mildale," pursued Miss Pearse thoughtfully, "is all for keeping up the public-houses, naturally, being a brewer, while Mr. Stinger would like to put down a few of 'em."

"There's too many by half," said Mrs. Ardware. "If a man do manage to pass one there's another waiting for him before he's gone many steps. Fancy, five of 'em in this street alone!"

"That's what it seems to me," chimed in Annie; "and yet you think it'll make no difference which of those two gentlemen gets into Parliament."

"What's one vote?" asked Mrs. Ardware contemptuously, after a pause.

"It's all the ones as goes to make up the thousands," replied Annie. "And it seems to me that if a few thousands of us women had votes there wouldn't be so many brewers in Parliament as there is, nor so many pubs about. And you ain't the only lady whose husband is given to temptation that way, mind you. There's hundreds and thousands on 'em."

"That's true enough," said Mrs. Ardware shortly.

"Don't it never strike you," proceeded her visitor, "what a shame it is as a married woman hasn't any rights over her own children after bringing them into the world at the risk of her life?"

"I don't know what you mean," said Mrs. Ardware, startled.

"Well, you know, don't you, that your children ain't your own in the eye of the law? They're Mr. Ardware's."

"No, I don't," responded the washer-lady, abruptly; "I don't know nothing of the kind, and what's more, I don't believe it."

"I'm afraid you'd have to believe it, if it came to the push," said Annie. "It's law, right enough. You're only the mother, and if you've a say in the bringing up of your children, it's because the men are naturally a bit better than the laws they make. I tell you that, if your husband chose to have your children brought up as Roman Catholics, or Heathen Chinese, or Hottentots, you couldn't do nothing. If he liked to pack off Jimmy to Timbuctoo, and apprentice Maudie to a circus rider instead of going into service, as you want her to, you couldn't lift a finger to prevent him."

"Couldn't I!" exclaimed Mrs. Ardware, significantly. They both smiled.

"I mean, not in law you couldn't. The law would abet your husband in doing what he liked, because he's got the right. And what's more, if he chose to bring another woman into the house, so long as he didn't knock you about, you couldn't do nothing."

"I should like to see him at it!"

"So should I!"

They both laughed at the vision evoked by their fancy, and Annie Pearse went on:—

"If he chose to take and shut you outside the door for twenty-four hours, I daresay you think you could have the law on him. But you couldn't; not if he made out you had disobeyed him in something and deserved to be punished. You'd just have to sit on the doorstep till he liked to let you in."

"Me! Sit on me own doorstep! Not much!"

"Tisn't your own doorstep, it's his'n. That is, unless you took the house. P'raps you did?"

"No, I didn't," replied Mrs. Ardware, "he took it when we was first married, and I thought he was going to earn a living and keep me."

"Well then, it belongs to him, even if you do pay the rent now—the house and everything in it belongs to him—including you and the children. Didn't you promise to honour and obey him?"

"If I did it was because I didn't know no better," was the reply, with a short laugh.

"That's just it, you see; men made the marriage laws, as well as all the others. For the lawmakers are men, the magistrates are men, the judges, and lawyers, and juries, and policemen, are all men. So what chance of real justice can a woman have when it comes to a question of which is right between her and a man?"

Mrs. Ardware closed her lips and wrung out a flannelette nightgown as if she were wringing the neck of a tyrant.

Married Women's Work.

"They're making fresh laws about women every day in Parliament," her tormentor went on, steadily. "I mean, of course, what concern women. The latest thing is whether married women should be allowed to teach in schools, or work in the factories or not. A good many men think it's bad for the children if the mothers have anything else to do but look after them and their homes."

"Lor! bless my soul! And who's going to keep 'em then, when the fathers can't get no work, or won't work when they can get it?" cried Mrs. Ardware. "What 'ud become o' my children if I didn't do nothing for a living? Would them gentlemen in Parliament stop us taking in washing?"

"Most likely. I don't see why they shouldn't, when they once begin," was the reply. "You see, what I want to point out to you, Mrs. Ardware, what you don't seem to realise is, that them gentlemen in Parliament don't know nothing about us working women—they don't know much about the feelings of any woman, but they can make just whatever laws they like. It don't matter to them, nor all the men of this country, what we think or want. If they chose to bring in an Act of Parliament to pack off all the single women over thirty to foreign parts, or put all the boys into barracks and make soldiers of them—which I believe they are thinking about now—as soon as they are old enough to begin to help their parents, they could. If they took into their heads as it were bad for women to be out after dark, and made us stay in our homes all the evening whether we liked it or not; if they decided as tea was bad for our nerves, and made a law against us drinking it, do you think we could stop 'em—do you suppose them laws wouldn't be made and enforced? If you do you are not the sensible lady I take you for." She wound up out of breath with the jerky eloquence of her speech.

Mrs. Ardware stopped rubbing and looked at her solemnly.

"You do astonish me!" she said; "Miss Pearse, you do astonish me! Where did you learn such language, and where did you pick up all them ideas? I hadn't never thought of them before, but it do seem—I must say—well—it don't seem hardly fair and right. But there, I can't

believe what you've been telling me; it's too—too much. You're mistook."

No Time for Books.

"It's all in books. I can show you every word," said Miss Pearse excitedly. "I can send you VOTES FOR WOMEN and some tracts where you can see it all wrote down in black and white."

"I ain't got no time for reading tracks," sighed Mrs. Ardware.

"Well, get your husband to read them to you while you're working," said the younger woman, with a smile.

"Him! I can see him at it! Besides, if there's any truth in what you've been saying about his rights, you don't suppose I'd be such a fool as to give the show away to him, do you? Not likely! He'd soon be trying it on with me; and up to now he don't know as he's master of the house."

"Oh, don't he? You ask him," said Annie, laughing, "He's too lazy to assert his rights, that's all. You make him comfortable, and it pays him best to be decent to you."

"I don't know what call you've got to speak of my husband like that!" exclaimed the wife, indignantly. "There's many worse than Ardware. He's never laid a finger on me in his life, not even when he's been blind drunk. And it's jolly few of us as can say as much as that."

"You're right. And, considering the law of England allows him to correct and chastise you if he thinks well for to do so and ain't over brutal, it's to his credit as he hasn't," responded Miss Pearse, blandly. "Fortunately, the magistrates is a bit better than the law, and they in general give a man ten days or a month hard for lamming into his wife, when she's really hurt much. But you know as well as I do what good that is, and what the wives generally get when their husbands come out again! And if your'n hadn't been specially well brought up by his mother, and didn't respect—I won't say fear—you a bit, you'd be as bad off as hundreds of other women. By the way, I s'pose you know he needn't give you any of his wages, even to prevent you and the children from starving."

"Which they would have done long ago if it hadn't been for me," said Mrs. Ardware. "But I think you're wrong there, Miss Pearse. Every husband as I knows on gives his earnings to his wife 'cept, of course, what he keeps for his own use."

"Yes, because, as I said before, men are better than the laws they make," was the answer, "but they needn't. I know that's right, because I read it in VOTES FOR WOMEN, and it was wrote by Mr. Pethick Lawrence, what's a barrister, and knows all the law of the land through and through."

"Oh, well, it couldn't make much difference to me, anyhow," declared Mrs. Ardware, shrugging her thin shoulders, as she drew out the last garment and wrung it into a tight coil, which she placed with the rest on the table; "the little as Ardware ever earns wouldn't keep an 'ealthy cat."

"But he's master, all the same," said Annie. "He can do just what he likes in the house, if you do pay the rent and the bills. And the reason's plain enough. Men have always been master because they've always had all the power. And they've looked after Number One. It's only natural. If we women had had all the power it might have been the other way about."

Mrs. Ardware remained silent. She was thinking hard.

"Well, good night, Mrs. Ardware, I really must be going," said the visitor, rising. "I'm afraid I've been taking up a lot of your time."

"Not at all, Miss Pearse. I've been pleased to see you and have a chat. It's dull here all the evenings alone when the children are abed, and I'm glad for a neighbour to drop in, so long as I can keep on with my work. Good night."

Then, as she opened the door to let her visitor out, she added, with a little cough, "P'raps if you were to send me some of those tracks you speak of I might find time to read 'em on Sunday afternoons."

PRISON.

The little stars are growing pale
And fading in the sky;
The clouds: re changing dresses gay
Because the day is night;
But all the human world's asleep,
With neither ear nor eye.

And we who are awake have eyes,
Although we cannot see,
Whom they have hid in prison walls;
Toiling till dusk are we,
With our dim bodies lit with joy—
That Dawn may nearer be.

We wake when night is dark, and feel
The cold stone of our cell.
Oh, Woman, that our little grief
May for thy great grief tell!
We are but teardrops on thy face,
But we become thee well.

A. E. PORTER.

MRS. PANKHURST IN AMERICA.

"One epoch has gone, another has come; and that other is due to Mrs. Pankhurst," writes a correspondent in America. The American papers to hand also record the great effect that her speeches have had on American Suffragists. The *New York Call* says that she spoke so impressively that all who heard her were convinced of the value and justification of the Suffragette movement. The *New Haven Register* describes her as one of the finest living specimens of the Suffragette militant, and dwells on the very cordial reception she has had in America from the most prominent Suffragists there. Mr. Myers, the ex-Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, said of her speech at Boston that he had never heard a speech so logical and so convincing. The *Indianapolis Star* expresses surprise at her "genteel feminine appearance," and actually concedes in its leader that the traditional idea of militant workers will have to be re-adjusted, the Suffragists being not necessarily a distinct type, but "individual women of varying qualities." The *New York World* says: "She must have been proud at the sight of the 3,000 men and women who filled the Car-



A Suffrage Sandwich-woman at Boston.

negie Hall. . . . She kept her finger on the pulse of the audience, which was exalted, amazed, and frightened by turns."

Miss Keegan, who is watching Mrs. Pankhurst's movements with the keenest interest, writes to us:—

"It is hardly necessary to say that she has made a deep impression, and a widespread feeling of interest, surprise, and sympathy has immediately sprung into life. The tone of the Press has at once changed. It strikes a deeper, graver note, and I think that even to those who were not there—even to those who have openly jested on this question—a message has come, a misunderstanding has been cleared away, and the 'Suffragette' is reincarnated. The old ideas prevailed in New York yesterday, and to-day they are giving way to new. Here in big New York, which seems to pause for nothing but pleasure and material gain, they have paused in groups to speak of Mrs. Pankhurst—of another Mrs. Pankhurst, at whom they do not poke fun, and who wears—strange to say—not a cropped head and blue spectacles and a billy-cock hat, but violet chiffon-velvet lined with dull green silk, and whose hair is becomingly dressed. Whose voice, too, although it can be 'heard' is soft and sweet. And the cocksureness of the New Yorker has been shaken.

"At the meeting in Carnegie Hall I heard,

"Fancy New Yorkers staying at a meeting till eleven o'clock! Unheard of! Well, they did! And they did not seem anxious to go even then!"

On leaving New York Mrs. Pankhurst was seen off by an enthusiastic crowd of friends, and it is interesting to learn that a reception in her honour was held at Rosemary Hall, one of the most fashionable schools at Greenwich, Conn. It is splendid, indeed, that young girls should thus have the opportunity of learning about the great movement which will so affect their future lives. Most significant of all, however, are the little pieces of news that come over, showing that American Suffragettes are beginning to bestir themselves, and though not yet driven to actual militancy, are adopting methods more advanced than any hitherto carried out in that country. A Minnesota paper publishes an illustration of Mrs. Loebinger making a fiery speech in one of the parks. At Lynn the Equal Rights Club has been speaking on the Common, and proposes to work on similar lines to New York Suffragettes, who, headed by Maud Malone, are questioning the candidates for political offices at their meetings. The opportunity is an excellent one, for Mrs. Pankhurst's visit coincides with the municipal campaign in New York, and at their meetings the three candidates were all questioned by women as to their attitude on the suffrage. In the elections, too, for the first time a number of Suffragettes carried banners demanding "Votes for Women," and, like members of the W.S.P.U. in the early days, they were both hooted and cheered. They know, however, that the time will come when they will be cheered only. Very interesting news comes from Des Moines, where the local Suffrage Association has adopted the militant methods by a formal resolution. The Rev. Helena Gordon, who is the president, declared openly that the day for passive methods was passed, and that she was going to work on more radical lines, while Mrs. Hallam said, "I would go to gaol for the Suffrage cause."

THE "NEW YORK POST" ON MRS. PANKHURST.

Those who went to Carnegie Hall last evening to hear Mrs. Pankhurst in the expectation of seeing a bold, coarse, aggressive, unfeminine woman of the kind so often caricatured in the comic weeklies, found themselves listening to a speaker of attractive voice, of refinement, and of rare ability. For an hour and a half this gentlewoman, who by her leadership has forwarded her cause throughout the world, held the attention of a critical audience not only by her eloquence, but by her close and sustained reasoning. There was no exaggeration of statement, no ranting, no sentimentalism, and no appeal for sympathy because of hardships endured or to be endured. The leader of the "screaming sisterhood" now on parole with a three months' jail sentence hanging over her, turned out to be a genuine and at times convincing political orator. If the audience had been men, and the chief speaker a man who had pleaded for the political rights of Armenians or Turks, or Russian Jews, the occasion would have admittedly ranked as one of the most notable public meetings in the city's recent history. . . .

As for Mrs. Pankhurst's methods, if they succeed in obtaining the suffrage for British women, they will be acclaimed as wise and correct. If they fail, they will be held up to scorn. The real question now is whether the suffragettes can in the future hold and strengthen that amazing following which has made their campaign so powerful a political agitation and given it its driving-power.

THE WOMEN'S VOTE IN AUSTRALIA.

Mrs. Rachel Perks sends us an interesting letter from a friend in Victoria, detailing some of the useful activities of women since they had the vote. One of these is the Talbot Milk Institute, which provides pure sterilised milk for poor people, as well as ice chests in which to keep the milk, during the six summer months, and a trained nurse (or more, if necessary) for each street. Half the cost is paid by the local council and half by subscriptions. This is a most necessary work in a climate where, unless sterilised, milk is unfit for a child an hour after it comes from the cow. Another useful work is the free kindergarten, which is spreading with great rapidity. There are also crèches for the children of people working during the day. The Victorian woman voter adds: "I thought you would like to know what real use we are making of our votes. I wish I could help you women over there. I think we are helping a bit by showing good work."

SPLENDID RESPONSE AT THE QUEEN'S HALL.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's stimulating speech on the absence of the woman's point of view in life, Miss Halstan's inspiring address, which will be found elsewhere, Miss Pankhurst's vigorous words, and the immediate and generous response to the Treasurer's appeal for the "Mary Leigh Defence Fund," were the chief features of the big meeting at the Queen's Hall on Monday. One after another the promises, from £10 to 1s., were handed up—an earnest of the deep gratitude and love of the members to the woman who has braved so much for the cause.

"Woman, a property—not a person," was the text of Mrs. Lawrence's speech. In most of the things that matter woman was not counted. As an illustration, Mrs. Lawrence told a story. A friend of hers had been very much fascinated by a book about a man who "goes forth upon the seas to discover new treasures and new knowledge." On his return he is treated as a hero, but being as modest as he is brave he does not feel that he deserves this. He refuses to sit for his portrait until he has done something memorable, and says, "Why the milkman, who, I hear, has just had twins, is more worthy of that high honour than I. He has done something in the world." Mrs. Lawrence's friend read this story, and thought, "Well, but hadn't the milkman's wife done something in the matter!" At first she was amused, then she grew angry, and finally she sat down and wrote to the author of the book and gave him a piece of her mind. The author thanked her for drawing his attention to the woman's point of view, and added that it had never occurred to him!

Mrs. Lawrence said that that story was expressive of the general view concerning woman; she did not form part of the body politic, therefore her work and her life did not count in the sum of human endeavour.

Mentioning the Birthday Honours, she remarked that women did great and good work, but they were never ennobled. She instanced the theatrical profession (of which they had a representative present, in the person of Miss Margaret Halstan). Several actors had been ennobled, she said, but never an actress. We had Sir Henry Irving, who had done so much for the English stage, but why not "Lady" Ellen Terry? Were the attention of those responsible for giving honours drawn to this, Mrs. Lawrence supposed they would say, like the writer of the story, "Well, frankly, the point of view has never occurred to me."

Miss Pankhurst exposed the hypocrisy of the Liberal pretence of fighting with the Lords in order to uphold the will of the people, when the will of more than half the people was unrepresented. She would not regret the rejection of the Budget by the Lords because it would fix the attention of the whole country upon the constitution. At one time they would have feared the raising of an issue like this, because in the great sea of controversy the issue of woman suffrage would be swamped, but experience had taught them that the Union was able to float in the most stormy sea—in fact, the stormier the sea the better did the good ship make its way politically!

MEN'S SPLENDID PROTEST AT DUNDEE.

Mr. Churchill's recent visit to Dundee was a godsend to the Suffragettes, and a number of correspondents have sent us glowing accounts of the rapid headway made by the movement during the last few weeks. Especially noticeable is the attitude of the men of Dundee, on whose entire initiative the magnificent meeting held on October 25, already briefly reported in VOTES FOR WOMEN, was organised and carried through. The originator of the meeting, which was attended by a large number of prominent citizens, was Mr. Percy Sturrock, a grandson of Sir John Leng, for many years Liberal M.P. The chair was taken by Mr. Robert Stirton, J.P., President of the Dundee Trades Council, and the speakers included Councillor Walsh, Councillor Paton, Mr. John Ogilvie, and others. The meeting, the first of the kind ever held in Dundee, took place in the Kinnaird Hall, the largest hall in the town. It was packed in every corner, the area being reserved for men only. The Chairman refuted the statement of opponents that the cause of women's enfranchisement had been put back, and congratulated Dundee on the fact that forcible feeding had not been resorted to during the imprisonment of the Suffragettes there. The following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the electors of Dundee withhold their support from the Government until they make a definite promise to grant the Parliamentary vote to the qualified women of Great Britain."

The report of the meeting in the local press was headed, "No Police! No Barricades!" Seventy-five men joined the Men's League during the week.

CATCHING AT STRAWS.

"Playing with Fire."—"A dangerous form of public feeling," which the militant Suffragettes are responsible for arousing. Thus the *Westminster Gazette*. Then it goes on to tell how the meeting at the Alexandra Palace was interrupted by a handful of riotous boys (led on, it must be added, by two or three Liberals, annoyed, no doubt, by the Bermondsey result), in the course of which the women were "roughly handled," "sashes being torn off," etc., etc. The truth of the matter is that the enormous audience of 3,000 persons who gathered at the Alexandra Palace to hear the speeches of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst were disturbed by what even the *Times* describes as a section composed "mostly of young people" "intent" (to quote other daily papers) "on having some fun for their money." The *Sentinel*, a local organ, says: "They may easily and safely be acquitted of any serious purpose, even of opposing Votes for Women, so their conduct is without the excuse of the much milder disorder of serious-minded women who want to ask questions at Cabinet Ministers' meetings, and, prevented in this, pursue them elsewhere, because they have no other means of political self-expression." It is all very well for the Liberal Press to catch at straws. The foolish tricks of these youths who sang music-hall songs and behaved otherwise in an irresponsible manner did not prevent the taking of £30 at the doors in addition to the money already taken for tickets, nor do more than make the great audience anxious to have another opportunity of hearing the speakers. The speakers seized the opportunity to impress upon their audience the importance of reading VOTES FOR WOMEN, and gaining therefrom the arguments which they were on this occasion prevented from hearing from the platform.

Mr. Stanley Legg, of Stroud Green, writes regretting the scenes that occurred at the Alexandra Palace last week, and expressing his admiration for the pluck of the speakers. The protests, he says, did not in the main come from serious thinking men. Although a Liberal, his sympathies have been alienated by the action of the Government with regard to the women.

THE BERMONDSEY BALLOT-BOX INCIDENT.

On Thursday last Mrs. Alice Chapin and Miss Alice Neilans, of the Women's Freedom League, were charged, the former with unlawfully and maliciously causing grievous bodily harm to George Thorley, by throwing some noxious fluid at Boucher Schools, Bermondsey, and, further, with fraudulently defacing certain ballot papers during the Bermondsey by-election; and the latter with unlawfully, without due authority, interfering with a ballot-box at a polling station in Laxon Street Schools, Long Lane.

Mrs. Chapin was charged under Section 3, Sub-section 6, of the Ballot Act, 1872, and the prosecution stated that on October 23, at eleven o'clock, when there were about 100 ballot papers in the box, Mrs. Chapin entered the room, and walked straight up to the ballot-box. She had in her possession a glass vessel, like a testing-tube, with an india-rubber stopper. It contained some fluid, and she broke the tube on the aperture of the ballot-box. The contents went partly into the box and partly upon Mr. Thorley, some of it entering his right eye.

The evidence showed that Mr. Thorley was accidentally hurt as he bent forward to ask Mrs. Chapin's business. Medical men stated that the injury was not very serious, but might leave some slight permanent defect.

Mrs. Chapin said she took an active part in the Woman Suffrage movement. She broke the glass tube upon the ballot-box as a protest against the exclusion of women from the franchise. She had been told that the fluid was absolutely harmless, and she honestly believed that it could not hurt anyone. She was wearing gloves when she broke the bottle, and one glove was saturated with the fluid. Neither the glove nor her hand was injured.

Mr. Hemmerde said the Women's Freedom League, realising the powerless condition of women, had determined to make dramatic protests to draw attention to their cause. This was one of them, and Mrs. Chapin was exceedingly sorry that in making the protest she had injured Mr. Thorley.

Mrs. Chapin and Miss Neilans were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, bail being accepted in £100 each.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS,

4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The leaflet recently published by the Woman's Press, entitled—

Forcible Feeding in Prison.

OPINIONS OF MEDICAL EXPERTS.

Can be obtained price 9d. per hundred, 6/- per thousand, post free. Other recent publications of the Woman's Press are two leaflets on the present Militant Methods of the Union. They are entitled—

Militant Tactics To Date,

BY MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST,

and

Is It Right? Is It Wrong?

BY MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

They can be obtained from the Secretary, The Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, price 9d. per hundred, 6/- per thousand, post free.

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Lady Geraldine's Speech: A Comedietta. By BEATRICE HARRADEN.

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The Earl of Lytton on Votes for Women.

The Faith that is in us. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

The Importance of the Vote. By Mrs. PANKHURST.

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The Militant Methods of the W.S.P.U. By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.

The New Crusade. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

The "Physical Force" Fallacy. By LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

The Struggle for Political Liberty. By CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN, M.A., B.Sc.

The Trial of the Suffragette Leaders. Illustrated.

Votes for Men. By MARY GAWTHORPE.

The Constitutional Basis of Woman's Suffrage. By C. C. STOPES.

Woman's Franchise. By Mrs. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY.

LEAFLETS.

On sale at The Woman's Press.

21. The Tactics of the Suffragettes, by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
22. Why We Oppose the Liberal Government.
23. Why We Protest at Liberal Meetings.
24. Some Questions Answered, by Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.
27. Why Women Want the Vote.
32. Women as Race Builders, by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
33. What Conservative Prime Ministers Have Said.
34. What Liberal Statesmen Say About Militant Action.
42. Why I Went to Prison, by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
43. The Opposition of the Liberal Government to Woman Suffrage, by F. W. Pethick Lawrence.
44. The Signs of the Times. What Prison Means. By Elizabeth Robins.
45. Heckling Cabinet Ministers, by F. W. Pethick Lawrence.
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BOOK OF THE WEEK.

The Incomparable Melba.*

The story of Madame Melba's life is well worth the telling. It is not alone the story of the triumph of a great singer and a wonderful artist, but also of a very humane and very lovable woman, a woman of wide heart and of many and varied interests.

All the good fairies must have presided at her birth. Health and vitality, a rich and happy temperament, joy, love, success, and honour are gifts that have been poured out upon her, in addition to her supreme gift of song that has delighted the world. We follow her in the chapters of her biography from triumph to triumph. And the Queen of Song, to whom all the great ones of the earth pay tribute, is always the same simple, generous-hearted woman, with heart open to the sorrows of the lonely and the sad.

Loyalty—loyalty to her friends, loyalty to her native country (Australia), loyalty to her country men and women when they stand in need of her help, loyalty to her own sex—loyalty is one of the most endearing traits of her character. Sympathy is ever ready in her case to find expression in practical help. Amongst the charming stories told about her is one of a young Australian art student, whose health had failed under the conditions of vitiated atmosphere and improper food. The doctor he consulted told him that his only chance of life was an immediate return to his native land. He was without money and without friends, and in this plight he sought out Madame Melba, of whose kindness to one of his comrades he already knew. He was entirely unknown to her, but it was his only hope. She not only gave him £100 for the journey, but she visited him again and again, and filled him with new hope and courage. She has proved herself always ready to hold out the helping hand to young artists and singers struggling to climb the lower rungs of the ladder of success. The book is full of these stories.

Perhaps the most interesting scene of all her varied life is that of her first concert given in the land of her birth after fifteen years' enjoyment of world-wide and undreamt-of fame. Great was her emotion as for the first time since her departure she caught sight of her native land. "Oh! I do hope the people will like me in Australia," she had said to her friend. "I have experienced many emotions, and I have enjoyed many successes, but I know that when I stand on the platform at the Melbourne Town Hall for my first concert I shall feel the greatest emotion of my whole life." Her compatriots rose to the occasion. Prior to the opening of the box-office for this concert people stood in the street all night. The prices rose to four and five times the highest rate ever known before. Hours previous to the concert a large body of foot and mounted police were required to prevent serious interruption of the traffic. When at length "Nellie" Melba appeared the effect was extraordinary. "The whole of the people rose in an instant and broke into wild tumults of cheers. Moments passed, and the enthusiasm continued. Then she bowed her head as no longer able to face the strain of this emotional ordeal. The applause, instead of ceasing, rang out with growing vigour. After a few seconds had passed she made a step forward, raised her hands to her hips, and in an uncontrollable gesture spread her arms out to the impassioned throng. Another still greater burst of cheering rent the air. She now seemed quite overwhelmed by the greeting. There were many who felt that it would be surely impossible for her to sing, but she rose with a superb effort to the demands of the occasion and sang as she had rarely sung before."

Appended to the biography are two chapters written by Madame Melba herself on the selection of Music as a Profession and on the Science of Singing. The book is illustrated by many beautiful portraits and views. A sample of some of the letters received by this great singer from people unknown to her is also added. These letters are so full of human appeal and pathos that it is impossible to read them unmoved, and on that account letters are never opened by her immediately before a performance. We can only sum up our judgment of this great and famous woman by quoting the words of one of the many men and women of the world who have placed on record their appreciation of her—the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes—"A great singer, a great woman, guided by a prodigious individuality."

Madame Melba is a notable adherent of the Woman Suffrage movement, which she looks upon as a question of humanity and political justice.

E. P. L.

A NEW ENGLAND TEACHER.†

This is a very curious book, and it is not quite easy to understand its exact purport, although the quotation from Carlyle, which appears at the beginning, leaves no doubt as to the author's sincerity of purpose:—"You have not had for a hundred years any book that comes more direct and flamingly from the heart of a living man. Do what you like with it." Many people will dislike the setting of Scriptural characters and events in a New England environment, and will take exception to the central figure of the story, Jesse Bethel, who, with his band of disciples, preaches, works miracles of healing, brings to life a dead man, and himself dies a violent

* Melba: A Biography. By Agnes G. Murphy. London: Chatto and Windus, 18s. net.
† The Son of Mary Bethel. By Mrs. Norton. London: Chatto and Windus, 6s.

death as a teacher of revolutionary doctrines. Without making any comparison in an artistic or dramatic sense, it may be said that the story awakens similar sensations to those roused by a picture painted some years ago by a German artist, of Christ among a group of very modern German school children. A beautiful and subtle bit of description is that of Jesse as a little boy waking in the night and seeing the fairies in the garden.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Amid the Strife," by Albert E. Hookham. (Andrew Prickett. 1s. 6d.)

"Twentieth Century Magazine." (Twentieth Century Company. 25 cents.)

"Heroes and Heroines of Russia," by Jaakoff Prelooker. (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co. 5s. net.)

"The Agony Column," by C. A. Dawson Scott. (Chapman and Hall. 6s. net.)

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To-morrow week, Saturday, November 20, Miss Catherine Tolson, Miss Liddle, and Miss Sheppard, who were imprisoned at Strangeways Gaol, Manchester, at the same time as Miss Davison, will be released after a month's imprisonment in connection with Mr. Runciman's visit to Radcliffe on October 20.

Free Meetings throughout the Country.

Many people are interested in the woman's movement, but do not yet understand the methods of the W.S.P.U.; they, as well as W.S.P.U. members, are invited to attend the weekly free meetings arranged in most of the great centres throughout the country, when the policy is explained. In London these meetings are held on Monday afternoons at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, from 3 to 5, and on Thursday evenings at St. James' Hall, Great Portland Street, from 8 to 10 p.m. Next Monday Mrs. Massy, who has worked in practically every by-election since the by-election policy of the W.S.P.U. was put into force, will give some of her experiences. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will be in the chair, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will also speak. Particulars of similar meetings throughout the country will be found in the Programme of Events week by week.

Forthcoming Ticket Meetings.

Indignation at the Government's treatment of the women still in prison at Winson Green and Strangeways has been roused all over the country, and several important protest meetings will take place during the next few days. Miss Christabel Pankhurst is speaking at Northampton to-night, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at Ilkeston on Thursday and at Nottingham on Friday (18th and 19th), and on Monday (22nd) Miss Pankhurst will address a meeting in the Dome, Brighton.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Return.

Members and friends who are anxious to do honour to the brave women who have made so splendid a protest in prison will be glad to know that all who have gone through the Hunger-strike and Forcible-feeding since Mrs. Pankhurst left England for America will be present at the great welcome meeting in the Albert Hall on December 9, when Mrs. Pankhurst will present to each one of them, in recognition of the heroism they have shown, the special medal "For Valour."

Tickets for the meeting are selling rapidly, and should be secured at once from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Prices are as follows: Stalls 3s., arena 2s. 6d., balcony 1s., upper orchestra 6d., and boxes at various prices. Stalls, boxes, and arena will be for both men and women; other parts of the house are reserved for women only. All seats are numbered except those in the upper orchestra.

Members and friends in the Midlands have arranged a series of great public meetings to welcome Mrs. Pankhurst: On December 14 (Birmingham), 15 (Leamington), 16 (Coventry), and 17 (Derby). Tickets, which should be applied for at once, can be had from Miss Gladice Keevil, 33, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

W.S.P.U. Exhibitions.

At the close of the Prince's Skating Rink Exhibition last May it was proposed to hold another similar exhibition in 1910. In the course of time, however, this original idea has become modified, and as a number of people in different localities have expressed a wish to have local exhibitions in their own neighbourhood, it has been decided to abandon the idea of a central exhibition and to invite members and friends to co-operate in securing the success of these local exhibitions.

Christmas Presents.

With the coming of Christmas, many members will be looking out for suitable gifts for their friends, and they will be glad to know that the Woman's Press is making special arrangements for supplying suitable presents in the purple, white, and green. Special Christmas crackers in the colours are being prepared; there will be two calendars for 1910, Christmas cards, and useful and pretty shirt blouses. It is hoped next week to be able to give further particulars. Members are also reminded that the bound volume of VOTES FOR WOMEN, 1908-1909, forms a very attractive Christmas gift. Some members of the Union have decided that their Christmas presents to friends shall take the form of a year's subscription to VOTES FOR WOMEN, and we hope that their example will be widely followed.

The Scala Theatre.

The entertainment arranged by the Women Writers' Suffrage League and the Actresses' Suffrage League, which takes place this (Friday) afternoon, at the Scala Theatre, will be a very interesting performance. Miss Ellen Terry is appearing in a Pageant of "The World's Heroines," by Edith Craig; new plays by Cicely Hamilton, Christopher St. John, and Mrs. Frederick Mouillot are being produced, as well as "The Outcast," a play by Beatrice Harraden and Bessie Hatton. A Suffrage tableau will also be performed, and a number of leading actors and actresses are giving their services. The entertainment begins at 2 p.m.; doors open at 1.30. Tickets (if any remain) will be on sale at the Box Office at the theatre.

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THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

Suffrage on the Stage.

By CHRISTOPHER ST. JOHN.

Since Miss Elizabeth Robins's play "Votes for Women" was produced at the Court Theatre by the Vedrenne-Barker management, which subsequently died of its own enlightenment, the Suffragette has not found her way on to the stage of a West End theatre. No play dealing with the vital question of Votes for Women has been put on by managers for a regular run. I am afraid that in some cases, even if a play of great ability were forthcoming, managerial prejudice would militate against its production. There is also an idea that politics ought to be kept off the stage, and I admit that some political dramas might be deadly dull. But there is so much human and dramatic stuff in the woman's fight for the vote, a fight which involves much more than political enfranchisement, that it is surprising that Miss Elizabeth Robins's play has had no successors.

The neglect is to be remedied to a certain extent this week. On Saturday, at the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. Herbert Trench produces a new one-act play in front of "Don." Its title is "Might is Right," and its authoress is Miss Netta Syrett, who some years ago won the prize offered by the Playgoers' Club for the best original play. Miss Syrett's prize play was extremely interesting, although, if I remember right, it took a depressing view of the life of the average woman wage-earner in the middle classes. It represented her as hungering for love, as finding no compensation either in her work or in the friendship of her fellow workers, for the lack of male society. It was a play calculated to flatter masculine vanity, because it seemed to suggest that the independent woman found her independence dead-sea fruit. But Miss Syrett wrote this play before the movement for women's enfranchisement, which has brought so much joy into many lonely lives.

At the Scala Theatre to-day, the Actresses' Franchise League and the Writers' Suffrage League are giving a matinée in aid of their joint funds. This matinée will see the first performance of a pageant of noble women, which should be of the greatest educational value in the Votes for Women movement. The pageant, the idea of which originated with Miss Ellen Terry's daughter Edith Craig, has been described in the Press as a "Suffragette" pageant, and I think that there is every reason to believe that the figures which appear in it were Suffragettes in their day. They appear to dispute, with the silent testimony of their lives and work, the contention of Prejudice that woman is not fit for freedom. There will pass across the stage of the Scala Theatre groups of women who were learned, women who were saintly, women who fought as well as men when the need arose, women who were artists, women who committed heroic deeds—crimes, contemporaries called them—for the sake of a cause they loved. There will pass rulers, too, who never failed to rise to the responsibilities placed in their hands with the sceptre. These great women of history will teach their lesson to the ignorant. But for the prejudiced they will pass in vain. If the eyes of the beholder have scales on them, there is no glory in sunlight and no wonder in the sea.

Even those who are familiar with the story of the women of the past who will be represented on the stage to-day by fifty-two leading actresses, including Ellen Terry, Marion Terry, Charlotte Granville, Pauline Chase, and Mrs. Brown-Potter, even those to whom the greatness of these women will not come as a surprise may be stirred to fresh reflections as the figures pass. They may wonder, for instance, whether men were more noble, or only more wise in those early times. Pope Gregory, for instance, did not use St. Hilda and other gifted women in England to convert this country to the Christian faith, and then offer them a stone instead of bread. He preferred to place them in the highest positions, where they ruled mixed communities of men and women, and where, I dare assert, the cry of "Only a woman" was never heard. Another reflection may be roused by the spectacle of the women fighters. Shall we not pay our tribute to the men by whose side these women could be in camp and field, with no fear of insult or of obscene titters at their assumption of masculine dress and masculine weapons?

Emilie Plater, the Polish heroine of the revolution of 1830, having failed in her attack on the Russian arsenal at Dunaubourg, went to a regiment of Hussars and asked leave to serve with them. She was received with the same honour which was accorded by the French to Joan of Arc. Yes, men appreciated women who fought for liberty in those days.

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The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise, possess the Parliamentary vote. The Woman's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded, about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote, in addition to the seven and a half million men who are at present enfranchised.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed immediately.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1909.

LORDS, COMMONS, AND SUFFRAGETTES.

The intense enthusiasm by which the new movement for women's enfranchisement is inspired is born of the knowledge that political liberty means to women the possibility of growing to their full spiritual stature, means their release from an unjust bondage, crippling to mind and soul. We militant Suffragists believe that human beings, whether men or women, can attain to their highest only if they live in the atmosphere of political liberty. Lord Hugh Cecil, in the course of his recent speech at Edinburgh, well expressed our point of view. Political liberty he defined as the being able to obey our own will and conscience rather than the will and conscience of others. Liberty, he said, was in some respects much finer, nobler, and more precious than any human right. It was the goal of human progress. The ground for maintaining liberty was that without it there could not be, in any true sense, virtue or righteousness. The maintenance of liberty he held to be the greatest issue that could be before the people.

This same reverence for liberty it was which guided our ancestors when, during years of sacrifice and conflict, they built up the British Constitution which we inherit from them. That Constitution guarantees to women as to men the rights of citizenship, and political liberty is as much the birthright of women as it is the birthright of men.

Since they came into power we have repeatedly and incessantly asked the Liberal Government to recognise women's Constitutional right of voting in Parliamentary elections, but they have met this just and reasonable demand not by concession, but by repressive methods which are both violent and unconstitutional. The Prime Minister's refusal to receive women's deputations, the arrest of these deputations, the denial by means of legal trickery of trial by jury, the treatment of political offenders as common criminals, the infliction of forcible feeding, the latest method of violence whereby the Government seek to break down the hunger strike, that

tragic protest against disfranchisement—such are the dishonourable and cruel means used by the Government in their attempt to stamp out the movement for women's enfranchisement.

Yet, strange to relate, these Liberal politicians, who are so determined to tax and legislate for women without their consent, are raising a great outcry against the threatened rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords. Such action will, they declare, be an unwarrantable interference with what the chief Liberal Whip describes as "the right of the people to tax themselves." This, and no other, is the right for which we of the Women's Social and Political Union are fighting, yet we find that the Liberal Government, who profess so much eagerness to defend the rights of men, are bitterly hostile to our demand that to the women, as well as to the men of the people, shall be given the right to tax themselves.

Whatever our views may be as to the merits or demerits of the present Budget, or as to the rights or wrongs of the expected action on the part of the Lords, we shall, as Suffragists, have no reason to regret the rejection of the Budget. For the result of its rejection will be to fix the attention of the whole nation upon the Constitutional issue. The people of this country will be led to remember and to examine the great and enduring principles of the Constitution, upon which the liberty of the British subject is founded. They will then realise, as never before, that under the Constitution women have an undoubted right to the vote.

It is in the name of the Constitution that the Government intend to attack the Lords if the Budget be rejected, but this test of Constitutional principle will be applied, not to the action of the Lords alone, but also to the action of the Government themselves. Judged by that standard, the Government will certainly be found more guilty than the Peers. For the Peers, in rejecting the Budget, will not pretend that they are entitled to do more than refer it to the electors, while the Liberal Government, in opposing Votes for Women, seek to ignore, permanently and altogether, the will of the women of the people.

The Women's Social and Political Union are determined to expose this inconsistency and hypocrisy on the part of the Liberal leaders. We shall tell Mr. Asquith that if, as he claims, the Peers, because they are unrepresentative, have no right to interfere with questions of taxation, he himself has no right to tax the women of the country, whom he and his followers in the House of Commons in no way represent. The Liberal Government shall not be allowed, unchallenged by the women whom they deprive of political liberty, to pose as the guardians of the Constitution and the champions of freedom. One member of the Government, Mr. Herbert Samuel, in speaking of the forthcoming dispute between his party and the Lords, has said "A Constitutional principle of profound national importance is at stake. We, the British Government of to-day, are the trustees of the work done for the people in this matter by the great statesman and the great Parliaments for centuries past. Be sure we shall not falter in that trust." The members of the present Government have no right to speak in such terms as these. Their disgraceful record where the Votes for Women movement is concerned, proves that the Liberal leaders have not any real love for freedom. Their attack upon the Lords is prompted by motives of political self-interest, by the desire to win the favour of the all-powerful electors who can reward them by maintaining them in office. We of the Women's Social and Political Union intend to protest with all our might against their audacious attempt to exploit for party purposes the great principles of justice and equity of which the Constitution is built up.

Christabel Pankhurst.

EMPTY SYMPATHY AND ADVICE GRATIS.

Votes for women is the topic of the hour. Not only in this country has the question of woman's enfranchisement become one of the most living political issues of the day, in other countries it is a living question too. The President of the French Republic, M. Fallières, has taken an opportunity of publicly giving expression to the hope that he will live to see "political equality realised between the sexes." The French Prime Minister, M. Briand, has also declared that he is in favour of Votes for Women, and many other men of high position and influence in France have owned that they are in favour of admitting women into the Constitution of the country. "It would indeed be a wonderful thing if this country, after all, were the first to grant Woman Suffrage," says the Paris special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

If fair words from politicians were a security, then certainly the women of France might look to the speedy attainment of their political liberty. But unless French politicians are very different from English politicians, these brave words have very little practical significance, and French women will have to learn the lesson which the women of this country have now learnt, that they must place no reliance in the words of politicians, but only in the determination and capacity for action which they themselves possess.

In April, 1873, Lord Beaconsfield, an English statesman of no less political repute than M. Fallières, said, when receiving a memorial signed by 11,000 women, who thanked him for his service in attempting to abolish the anomaly of the exclusion of women from the Parliamentary franchise, "I believe this anomaly to be injurious to the best interests of the country; I trust to see it removed by the wisdom of Parliament." Thirty-six years have gone by, but the pronouncement of Lord Beaconsfield, combined with the wisdom of Parliament, has failed to effect the removal of this "injurious anomaly."

In 1888 the Marquis of Salisbury said, "I earnestly hope the day is not far distant when women also will bear their share in voting for Members of Parliament, and in determining the policy of the country. I can perceive no argument by which they are excluded." Argument or no argument, twenty-one years after this utterance women are still excluded from voting for Members of Parliament.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons on April 27, 1892, in support of the Parliamentary Franchise (extension to women) Bill, said, "I think those who wished to be enfranchised have used the only methods they could use in the matter; that is to say, they have expressed their desire to obtain the vote on platforms and by public meetings, and by whatever other means were open to them."

It is not only the Conservative statesmen, however, that have so boldly declared their adherence to the principle of Woman Suffrage. Nearly twenty years ago two members of the present Liberal Cabinet—Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey—brought in a Bill not only to give votes to women on the terms now demanded by all the Suffrage Societies, but also to enable women to sit in Parliament. Now that they have the power to take effective action in the matter they have turned their backs upon their conviction.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone in 1883 replied, in answer to a question asked by a lady at a public meeting in Leeds, that he considered the exclusion of women from the Parliamentary Franchise a pressing grievance. "I hope," he said, "it will soon be remedied." In the next year he voted against the measure.

Lord Morley gave women a definite pledge that he would support women's enfranchisement, but in 1884 he broke this pledge and voted against the amendment to include women in the new Franchise reform of that year.

Mr. Lloyd George has recently described the denial of the vote to women as "intolerable tyranny."

It will be seen, therefore, that British women have nothing to complain of as to the lip service given to their cause by prominent statesmen.

It may be regarded as a sinister sign that while expressing adherence to the movement, French states-

men are also giving advice to women. M. Briand told a deputation of Woman Suffrage which waited upon him some days ago that women must not rely upon the justice of their claim, but they "must create a political situation interesting to the Government." It is a time-honoured method of politicians to excuse themselves from carrying out their pledges by offering free advice in the place of performance of their own duty.

The advice given to French women by M. Briand is precisely similar to the advice formerly given to women in this country. Over and over again we have been exhorted to create a situation, simply because, in the opinion of Statesmen, it was absolutely impossible for women to accomplish the task. We were told by the present Home Secretary (speaking in Parliament to the Removal of the Disabilities Bill, February, 1908) that "predominance of argument alone is not enough to win the political day." "Members of the House," he told us, "reflect the opinions of the country, not only in regard to numbers outside, but with regard to intensity of feeling in support of a movement. Therefore political dynamics are far more important than political argument." "Men have learnt their lesson, and know the necessity for establishing that *force majeure* which actuates and arms a Government for effective work. This is the task before the supporters of this great movement." The late Liberal Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, advised women to go on pestering. Mr. Haldane advised women not to use pin-pricks, but to choose more formidable weapons. We can imagine the smile and the wink with which this counsel was given. "Women," they said to themselves, "will not be able to use more formidable weapons; women will not be able to carry their policy of pestering beyond the point which we can easily determine by their exclusion from public meetings and by other repressive measures. We are safe in exhorting them to give proof of their intensity of feeling by the exercise of *force majeure*. For we know that for women this is an impossible thing."

But when women showed that even in their case, injustice and repression can create resistance and revolt, they were cynically told by those very men who had incited them that their militant methods had rendered the granting of the vote impossible.

It is fortunate that women as well as men can learn political lessons from political experience. Having proved, times without number, the insincerity and hypocrisy of politicians, we have now come to the conclusion to put no faith in their fair-speaking, and still less faith in their advice. Henceforward when we seek to interview politicians it is that they may know what we think and what we have to say upon this matter that so vitally concerns us. It is that we may bestow our advice and offer our criticism and represent our point of view. From men in power we demand one thing only, and that is justice. We call for deeds, not words.

And not only do we demand justice, but so long as it is denied we are prepared to fight for it. We are no longer the dupes of political hypocrisy; we are no longer the silly fools of cynical counsel and dishonest excuse. We have unfurled the flag of freedom. We have declared battle for the right. We have mapped out our campaign. We have chosen our weapons. We have enlisted our armies.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not,
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

"Deeds, not words!" Hardly any space this week for the Treasurer's Note, because the Treasurer's column is filled up with a list of contributions making the splendid total for the week of over £600!

The response to the "Mary Leigh Defence Fund" is significant of the honour, admiration, and gratitude which women and men of all classes feel for Mrs. Leigh and for those whom she represents—those brave champions of human liberty who are standing up to-day against the forces of injustice, opposition, and cruelty with almost incredible heroism. There are thousands more who will be ready and glad to contribute if the matter is brought to their attention and the opportunity is given. We owe them the chance of sharing in this great privilege of giving which we ourselves value so greatly.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

Week ending November 6.		November 6.	
Already acknowledged £51,846 0 11		Per Miss E. Howey—	
Canon and Mrs. Beaulands	0 10 0	Anon.	40 1 0
A Sympathiser from Crewe	0 5 0	Profit on V. r. W. ..	0 6 6
Miss Julia Smith	0 10 0	A Member (needlework)	0 3 6
Mrs. Harry Oliver	2 2 0	Per Miss Kevel—	
Miss Ellen Boston	0 2 6	Miss Lettice Floyd (Prisoners' Fund) ..	2 2 0
Miss E. W. Williams	0 2 6	Per Miss A. Kenney—	
Herbert Reed, Esq. (sale of photographs) ..	0 15 0	Mrs. Fowler	1 18 6
Lady Home	5 0 0	Miss Tollemache	0 1 0
"Andromeda of Holborn"	0 5 0	Per Miss Williams (for Miss New's welcome)—	
"Result of Miss Brackenbury's speech"	5 0 0	Mrs. Atkinson	1 2 6
A Sympathiser, per Miss A. White	0 0 10	Miss Atkinson	0 10 0
Anon., per Miss C. Anderson	0 0 11	Mrs. Alder	0 5 0
Per Miss K. Kelly—		Miss Williams	0 10 0
An American	0 1 0	Miss Robinson	0 5 0
For the cause	0 2 5	Anon.	0 2 6
Mrs. A. G. Yaldwyn ..	0 10 0	Mrs. Brown	0 5 0
Miss Green	1 0 0	Miss Sydney Brown ..	0 1 0
Miss Carwin	0 10 0	Miss Bunting	0 2 6
Miss M. Wallace Mill—		Miss Farrow	0 2 6
Per Miss Carwin	0 0 8	Miss Paterson	0 10 0
Mrs. Bertha Brewster ..	5 0 0	Miss Hopper	0 5 0
Miss Leslie Lawless ..	1 1 0	Hon. Mrs. Parsons ..	5 0 0
Mrs. and Miss Bennett ..	0 5 0	Miss Davies	0 2 6
Miss H. B. Hanson, M.D.	0 2 6	Miss Jones	0 2 6
Miss Kate Cording ..	0 2 6	Anon.	5 0 0
Mrs. E. Lamb	1 0 0	Lady Blake	1 0 0
Madame Van Lennep, per Mrs. E. Lamb	0 1 0	Collected for Miss New's welcome ..	0 5 0
Miss Van Lennep, per Mrs. E. Lamb	0 2 6	Members' Tea	2 14 0
Miss Joyce K. Pollard (saved from dress-makers' bill)	0 5 0	For Drum and Fife Band—	
Mrs. Annie S. Cather ..	2 2 0	A. Beard, Esq.	0 5 2
Miss Agnes Russell ..	3 3 0	For Organiser Fund—	
Mrs. E. Jacobs (sale of jewellery)	18 0 0	Miss A. N. Wood	0 4 0
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. W. Marshall	5 0 0	Lady Knyvett	0 12 6
Extra on V. r. W., per Miss Fergus	0 3 9	Mrs. Stanley Mappin ..	24 0 0
Mrs. E. F. Shaw	1 1 0	Mrs. M. Gillies	0 4 0
Mrs. Ellen Frenchie ..	0 5 0	Miss Rosalind Milman	0 4 0
Hon. Mrs. Lumb	1 0 0	Miss Mary Regan	0 4 0
Miss E. Fitzgerald	0 11 0	"A few of those who take no active part" ..	0 7 9
D. J. Davies, Esq.	0 5 0	For Prisoners' Fund—	
Miss Margaret Halstan ..	2 2 0	Miss Elisabeth Hughes ..	0 18 0
Mrs. Elizabeth Smith ..	3 3 0	For Scottish Campaign Fund—	
Miss Ellen E. Smith ..	1 1 0	Miss Croll	0 1 0
Miss Maud H. Joseph ..	0 4 0	Extra on V. r. W., per Miss Dugdale ..	0 2 0
Miss Florence Macdonald ..	0 1 0	Miss M. Gorrie	0 4 9
Miss Margaret Macdonald ..	5 0 0	Miss E. Cotton Haig ..	1 0 0
Miss Margaret Smith ..	2 2 0	Per Nurse Elsie Brown	0 0 9
Mrs. Hannah Hands	0 2 6	Profit on sale of literature (Edinburgh) ..	3 0 0
Miss Florence Sanson ..	1 0 0	Mrs. Stone	0 2 6
Mrs. G., per E.S. (for forcible feeding poster) ..	0 5 0	Mrs. Bruce Lindsay ..	5 0 0
Miss A. E. Wilson	5 0 0	Edinburgh Member (sale of jewellery) ..	13 0 0
Miss Ada M. Pool	1 0 0	A Friend per Mrs. Mansel	0 10 1
Miss Theodora Bonwick ..	1 0 0	Mrs. McNea	0 3 0
Mrs. Margaret E. Robinson ..	0 10 0	Mrs. Calderwood	0 2 6
Mrs. C. Bryant	0 10 0	Mrs. Darnan	0 5 0
Miss Dora Heckels (for love of Annie Kenney) ..	0 10 0	Surplus of late Edinburgh W.S.P.U.	7 3 11
Per Mrs. Clarke—		Balance of Receipts Scottish W.S.P.U., Glasgow	26 12 4
Miss E. M.	0 2 0	Collections, &c. (Scotland)	66 4 1
X. H. L. S.	0 2 0	Exhibition (additional) ..	0 4 6
Per Miss Gawthorpe—		Entrance Fees	2 3 0
Nurse Griffin	0 2 0	Alexandra Palace Meeting tickets and collection	35 7 5
Hugh Herford, Esq.	1 0 0	Collections, &c.	141 0 10
Manchester Members, per Mrs. Ratcliffe ..	3 7 0		£52,283 13 9

FOR MARY LEIGH DEFENCE FUND—

Previously acknowledged ..	£5 2 0	E. G.	£0 2 6
Anon. (per Miss A. Kenney)	0 10 0	Miss L. M. Bovis	0 0 6
Carrie and Annie	0 2 6	Miss C. M. Meakin ..	0 2 0
Mrs. Claire B. Griffiths ..	0 2 6	A Member	0 2 6
Miss Alice Farmer	0 5 0	Miss Eleanor Richard ..	0 2 6
Miss R. Venning	0 10 0	Miss Myers	0 2 6
Nurse C. M. Richards	0 1 0	W. S. O.	0 2 6
Miss Mary Barrowman ..	0 5 0	Miss Mary Vibert	0 2 6
H. N. Brailsford, Esq.	1 1 0	Anon.	0 2 0
Miss D. Davis	0 1 0	Miss Bertha Brewster ..	0 2 0
Miss I. Wilson	0 10 0	Mr. and Mrs. Streetfield ..	0 10 6
Mr. and Mrs. Mansel-Moullin	1 0 0	Miss Kathleen Streetfield ..	0 10 0
Miss P. Bright Robson ..	1 0 0	Miss N. Lawrence	0 2 6
Mrs. T. M. Budgett	25 0 0	Miss Constance Marsden ..	0 2 6
Miss A. M. Goodcliffe ..	1 1 0	Miss Mildred Marsden ..	0 2 6
Miss F. Lewellyn	0 10 0	Miss Agnes Ravenscroft ..	0 2 0
Miss C. J. Willock	1 0 0	Rev. E. Hounslow	0 10 6
Lady Constance Lytton ..	2 0 0	Hugh Gwyther, Esq.	0 1 0
Miss Alice Heale	2 2 0	Miss Marion Wallace ..	1 0 0
Miss Juliette Heale	2 2 0	Dunlop	0 2 0
Mrs. E. D. Fox Bourne ..	3 0 0	Miss E. Martin	0 2 0
Mrs. E. M. le L. Edwards ..	5 0 0	Miss A. White	0 2 0
Mrs. Frank Corbett	5 0 0	Miss Troy	0 3 0
Mrs. Hertha Ayton	10 0 0	Monro	0 3 0
Miss E. M. Middleton ..	1 0 0	A Sympathiser	0 2 6
Miss Bertha Johnson	10 0 0	Miss L. G. Lennox	0 2 6
Miss Florence M. Russell (transferred subscription) ..	0 7 6	A Friend, per Miss B. M. Randle	0 5 0
Mary F.	0 2 6	Miss Beattie M. Rendle ..	0 5 0
Mrs. E. Cairns	2 0 0	Miss Mary Juddett	0 5 0
"A Cowardly Sympathiser" (transferred subscription) ..	0 5 0	Miss Isabel Adams	0 2 0
Miss Ada E. Farmer	0 7 9	From a Working Woman	0 2 6
Dr. and Mrs. Charles Lovegrove	1 0 0	Viscountess Harberton ..	0 10 0
Miss Beatrice Adams	0 1 0	Mrs. Stanley Mappin	5 0 0
Miss M. S. Martin	0 1 0	Miss J. Allen	5 0 0
Misses A. and E. Crawley	0 2 0	Miss Baughan	0 10 0
Miss M. S. Beale	0 2 0	Mrs. Foley	0 2 0
Miss Trendell	0 2 0	Mrs. M. Gillies	0 2 0
Minnie G.	0 2 0	Miss Constance Spicer ..	0 10 6
Miss J. Sunderland & Miss A. J. Simeon ..	0 2 0	Miss Emma Wylie	0 10 0
An Admirer of Miss Bryant	0 1 0	Miss Edith Stuart	2 2 0
Member from Bedford ..	0 1 0	D. R.	0 5 0
A Bedford Member	0 1 0	Mrs. Diplock	5 0 0
Miss N. M. Evans	0 1 0	Nurse F. Pense	0 4 0
Miss Alice Green	0 1 0	Mrs. E. M. Morrison ..	0 10 0
Miss L. K. Smyth	0 5 0	Mrs. and the Misses Le Lacheur	10 0 0
Mrs. C. H. Maitland	0 5 0	Miss S. G. Strangways ..	1 0 0
Miss Quarm	0 5 0	Mrs. Reginald Pott	5 5 0
Miss A. ex. Thomson	0 5 0	Mrs. Mary C. Bell	0 6 0
Miss Pine	0 5 0	Miss S. Etherington	0 5 0
Miss E. W.	0 5 0	Miss G. Ansell	0 1 0
Miss Julia E. Green	0 5 0	Miss Ada Smith	2 2 0
Mrs. E. Pethick Lawrence ..	23 0 0	Mrs. H. Denbys	5 0 0
Miss Kate Smith	0 5 0	Miss D. Pethick	1 0 0
Miss A. W. Russell	0 5 0	The Misses Townley	0 2 6
Miss C. D. Townsend	0 2 6	Miss M. Smith	0 2 6
Miss H. M. Townsend	0 2 6	Miss E. Smith	0 2 6
Miss Victoria Thomson ..	0 5 0	Mrs. A. E. Gordon	2 0 0
Miss G. Llewellyn	0 5 0	Miss Ethel Barnard	0 5 0
"Sympathiser"	0 10 0	Miss Jessie Wade	1 0 0
Miss Rosanna Powell	0 10 0	Ernest D. Lowy, Esq.	5 0 0
Miss M. F. Chanot (collected) ..	0 2 6	Miss Ada McKeechie	5 0 0
A Member	0 2 6	Miss S. A. Fisher	0 1 0
Miss N. Phelps	0 2 6	A Leicester Member ..	0 1 0
Nurse Pense	0 2 6	Miss Elisabeth Spicer ..	1 1 0
E. E. B.	0 2 6	E. S. E.	1 1 0
"A Newsvendor"	0 2 6	Miss M. S. Wallis	0 5 0
Mrs. V. T.	0 2 6	Mrs. Henry Bury	1 0 0
Miss F. L. Carnegie	0 2 6	"A Friend"	10 0 0
		Mrs. G. Armstrong	0 10 0
		Mrs. C. Fahey	0 5 0
		Mrs. E. Newman	0 5 0
		Mary Leigh Defence Fund	185 12 3
		General Fund	£52,283 13 8
			£52,468 5 9

GREAT PROTEST AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Two Women Sentenced to Hard Labour.

In spite of the extraordinary and numerous precautions taken to defend the Guildhall from Suffragettes on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's banquet (at which Mr. Asquith, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Churchill, Lord Carrington, and Mr. Herbert Samuel were among the guests), a remarkable and most effective protest was made. Early in the morning of November 9, two charwomen carrying buckets, entered the Guildhall unnoticed. One can imagine the horror of the police had they known that these innocent-looking workers were Miss Amelia Brown and Miss Alice Paul, who had come to make a protest against the exclusion of women from their political rights.

Once inside the building the two charwomen look round for a suitable hiding place, and when they find one they crouch down to begin their twelve hours' weary wait, never once moving from their cramped position during the whole of the day. Meantime from sounds they hear they are aware that the whole place is being thoroughly searched for Suffragettes. To and fro above their heads they hear the measured tramp of the police, who are searching the roof. Several times detectives pass their hiding-place, and once a policeman even throws his cape down upon their feet. A dozen times during the day they think that they are at last discovered, but once again the policy of "holding tight and saying nothing" turns out to be successful.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, twelve hours after they entered the building, they come from their hiding-place, and calmly and quietly take their stand among the servants who are looking through the window at the banquet hall from the gallery outside. They wait until the Lord Mayor has finished his speech and sits down. The psychological moment has arrived. Imagining Mr. Asquith will rise, they make their protest. Their programme is, however, slightly marred owing to the fact that the Lord Mayor rises again to propose the health of the King. Miss Brown stoops, and, taking off her shoe, smashes with it a pane of glass which has been carefully chosen in order to do the least damage possible to the stained-glass window, and yet allow the voices of the women to reach the Premier and his colleagues as they sit downstairs. Her cry of "Votes for Women" causes consternation in the festive company at the banquet. Miss Paul also joins in the cry, but, strange to say, the small army of detectives and police cannot locate the disturbers. An exciting chase is made by guests, officials, and policemen on the roof and across the dusty beams, after the phantom Suffragettes. The police are accustomed to find Suffragettes on the roof, and it does not occur to them to search elsewhere. For three or four minutes the two women stand quietly beside the broken pane, still sending forth their war cry. Inside the orchestra strikes up the National Anthem to drown their voices, but when the music ceases, again the cry is heard. At last an officer in scarlet uniform and a sword detects the enemy, and calls for the assistance of the police. The women are arrested, taken to the police-station, and afterwards admitted to bail.

Other Protests.

A personal remonstrance was made to Mr. Churchill in the entrance hall by a lady in evening dress, who, holding up a tiny banner, asked him, "How can you dine here while women are starving in prison?" The police speedily escorted the lady from the precincts of the hall. Outside the building the police prevented a lady from questioning Mr. Asquith, but not before he had realised her presence.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The newspaper accounts of the protest are very interesting. The *Daily News*, after commenting on the "frigid welcome" given to the Prime Minister, describes the scene after the interruption thus:—

"After a window had been broken a fireman on duty at the entrance to the banquet hall rushed upstairs, but the women had fled. The police followed, and a number of the guests joined in the chase, which took place at the top of the building and over the roof. It was an exciting sight to see firemen, police, and guests clad in evening dress scrambling over the dirty wooden beams."

The *Daily Chronicle's* poster was "Suffragette Kitchenmaids at the Lord Mayor's Banquet." This paper calls it a "daring ruse," and, after stating that the audience was "unperturbed," goes on to describe the exciting chase. The *Daily Telegraph* says the "two Suffragists accomplished the feat in a very clever way." The *Times* speaks of

the "consternation caused in the banquet hall." But the *Daily Mail* account goes still further; after speaking of "the most daring outrage," it says:—

"It is difficult to describe the effect on the men and women in the Guildhall. Some rose, some sat back in their chairs laughing bitterly. Excited conversation completely drowned the voice of the Lord Mayor. . . ."

"Mrs. Asquith, who sat at the right of the Lord Mayor, looked very frightened and angry. Her husband, who must by now be so used to this kind of outrage as to expect it everywhere, everywhere, had an expression like that of the smile on a figure of carved marble. . . . The feeling of security had gone. Every moment somebody would turn to look at the hole in the stained-glass window, would whisper to his neighbour. All the speeches fell flat."

AT THE POLICE COURT.

On the following morning Miss Brown and Miss Paul were brought before Alderman Johnston at the Guildhall police court, where they were charged with the damage done to city property on the night before. A constable was called, who testified that Miss Brown had broken the window with her shoe. Further evidence was brought showing that the damage was something under £5.

Miss Brown said that she took this action as a political protest. She said further that she did not see how that Court could sentence her, as women were not recognised as "persons."

Miss Paul said that they considered they had broken no moral law; that in view of the behaviour of the Government they took every means to rebel against the state of subjection in which they were placed.

The Magistrate: I do not understand how you hysterical creatures can think you are furthering your political cause in this way. It has been my unhappy lot to have to try the cases of men in destitution who have broken windows in order to call attention to their grievances. You had no such grievances. Moreover, you are educated and ought to know better.

Both women were fined £5 each, and ordered to pay cost of damage £2 10s. each, or to go to prison for one month's hard labour. They both chose prison, and declared their intention of carrying out the hunger strike.

In deciding to go to prison and not to pay the fine, Miss Brown and Miss Paul made the following statement:—

We should like our friends to know that our action yesterday was very deliberately carried out, and was done in such a way as to inflict the least possible damage consistent with an effective protest. The grievance which we sought to rectify was not a private one, but was that of the millions of women who suffer through the unjust subjection under which they are placed in consequence of the refusal to give women the Parliamentary vote. We go to prison knowing that we are fighting their cause, and prepared to continue while there our protest by means of the hunger strike.

MR. SAMUEL AT DALSTON.

Several women who entered St. Bartholomew's Hall, on Wednesday, November 3, to attend Mr. Samuel's "public" meeting, were questioned by stewards as to whether they were Suffragettes, and asked to leave the hall before the meeting began. Those who remained questioned Mr. Samuel, and showed the picture of forcible feeding. Two men also made protests. A great disturbance was caused by the audience at each interruption, and Mr. Samuel, although remarking that he was quite used to these interruptions and did not mind them, was considerably hampered in his speech. A woman sitting quietly in the hall and listening to the speeches was repeatedly struck on the head by the umbrellas of an ardent Liberal, who loudly applauded all that Mr. Samuel said on liberty and free speech. A man who said in a loud voice, "Down with the Budget," was not interfered with by the stewards.

Outside Miss Bryant, although closely watched by a plain clothes constable, was able to rush after Mr. Samuel's motor-car, and ask him when he was going to do justice to women and release Miss Charlotte Marsh. Mr. Samuel looked uncomfortable and hurried away. Miss Bryant afterwards held a successful protest meeting, which was most orderly and sympathetic until Mr. Samuel's meeting broke up, when Liberal men assumed such a threatening attitude that the police came forward to protect her.

PROTESTS AGAINST FORCIBLE FEEDING.

It has been widely reported in the Press that what is called a "Suffragist outrage" has been perpetrated at 294, Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, the residence of Dr. William Cassel. Dr. Cassel is one of the doctors responsible for the forcible feeding of the Women Suffragists in Winson Green Gaol. In order to express their indignation at the brutal treatment of women, members of the Women's Social and Political Union besieged his house on Wednesday night, and posted the by-election picture of forcible feeding all over his windows. One was also put upon his notice board, and, this being done, stones were thrown through the windows bearing the following words:—"To Dr. Cassel.—A protest against forcible feeding." "Let the Government do its own dirty and brutal work." "To Dr. Cassel, as a protest for doing the Government's brutal torture." On Saturday afternoon a sandwich parade took place in front of Dr. Cassel's house. On the boards were the words, "Who tortures women in prison?" and "Stop torturing Charlotte Marsh." The women, who gave out handbills to passers-by, attracted a great deal of sympathy and attention. In the evening a procession took place, in which a banner was carried with the words, "Where there's a will there's a way." The crowds were enthusiastic, and an excellent meeting was held in the Bull Ring. The prison was well guarded by police, who broke up the procession, but cheer after cheer went up for Miss Marsh. On Sunday women shouted "Good-night" to Miss Marsh from outside the prison, and on Monday afternoon a sandwich parade again took place before the doctor's and governor's house at Winson Green. Handbills on forcible feeding were distributed, and great sympathy was shown by the crowds. In the evening another enthusiastic meeting took place in the Bull Ring, when a large party drove up in a waggone to cheer Miss Marsh, and then proceeded to Dr. Cassel's house, where a large crowd was waiting; the doctor was heartily boo'd for his share in forcible feeding.

On Wednesday and Monday members of the W.S.P.U. met Dr. Helby, the medical practitioner of Winson Green Prison. They took the opportunity of impressing upon him that it rested with him whether Miss Marsh was released or not.

Large and friendly audiences assemble in the Bull Ring, and after hearing short speeches march, under the leadership of Miss Ainsworth and others, sometimes to Winson Green Gaol, where they give cheers for Miss Marsh, and sometimes past Dr. Cassel's house, for the purpose of hooting the man who is so cruelly treating the Suffragist prisoner.

A correspondent in Wales suggests that far too little blame has been attributed to the doctors. It is not to be supposed, she says, that a man outside the medical profession would, in the first place, have suggested forcible feeding as a way out of the Government's dilemma, and she asks, if this kind of treatment is accorded to sane, educated women, what kind of treatment is likely to be meted out in the case of those unable to protest or make their wrongs known?

MISS KITTY MARION RELEASED.

"I am more than ever convinced of the necessity for militant action." This is the message of Miss Kitty Marion, released from Newcastle Gaol on Wednesday morning, November 10, on the completion of her sentence of a month's hard labour.

She has been through a time of special strain, for she has been the only Suffragette in the prison since the release of Miss Pethick and Miss Jones two and a-half weeks ago, and she has had to resist not only forcible feeding, but continued attempts to break down her resolution by persuasion. The story of her experiences in prison, as told to her friends on her release, is as follows:—For the first fortnight she made a vigorous protest against prison treatment. She was first put in a damp cell, then moved to another, the door of which she barricaded for twenty-four hours; at the end of that time the hinges were chiselled away. Miss Marion was then dressed in prison clothes and taken to another cell, where the doctor and matron tried to persuade her to take food. During the afternoon, on hearing screams, she broke the window with her chair. She was taken downstairs by six or eight wardresses into the presence of three doctors. Miss Marion told them of a throat weakness from which she suffered, but taking no notice of this, they fed her by the tube through the nostril, resulting in a horrible feeling of extreme sickness. When the tube was re-

moved she found herself lying flat on the floor in a dazed and confused condition. She describes the discovery—that human beings could be found to do such work—as a revelation, and conceiving the idea of fire as a protest against such tyranny, she tore the stuffing out of her pillow and the leaves from a book, and in the early morning broke the glass of the gas-jet, lighted a spill of paper, and set fire to the heap. The smoke overcame her, and she was dragged out on to the landing by wardresses and put in a padded cell.

She was fed constantly by the feeding cup, but not again by the tube. She was told repeatedly that all the other women had given in, and that she was doing the cause harm by resisting. Although the doctor acknowledged that feeding by tube was degrading and demoralising, he declared he was entirely responsible, and would use the tube if necessary. They tried to break her spirit by extreme kindness, and she was watched by wardresses night and day. Miss Marion knew when the other prisoners were released by the sound of cheering and the band. On complaining of bad ventilation the door was left unbolts. At the end of the first fortnight she was prostrate; then, because misrepresentations were made with regard to the other women, she took very small supplies of food voluntarily. She had no exercise for the first ten days, and suffered much from lack of it. She was finally moved to a more comfortable cell with a good bed, and was kept warm. Books were allowed her. The visiting magistrate expressed his dissatisfaction at her heavy sentence.

MR. SCHREINER AND MILITANT METHODS.

At the quarterly meeting of the Women's Enfranchisement League of Cape Colony last month, Mr. Cronwright Schreiner, the husband of Olive Schreiner, and a member of the Cape Parliament, moved the following resolution:—"This meeting is of opinion that no sex disqualification should be enforced in voting for Parliamentary and provincial councils." Mr. Schreiner reminded those present of how men had won their vote, namely, by their male ancestors going through the fight which women were going through to-day. This fight was strictly political, and he was entirely in sympathy with the militant tactics adopted in England. Mr. Schreiner referred to the great moderation, judgment, and self-restraint with which the campaign is being carried on. When he thought of the heroism of these women he hardly knew how to express his feelings! He was ashamed to belong to the same sex as the men who flung women into prison and treated them like common criminals. Even though he stood alone, he would say that a more dastardly act than that of forcibly feeding these women had never been perpetrated. Women would get the vote as surely as the sun would continue to rise, and he was proud to think that he stood in the first little organisation in South Africa formed to advance the cause. Where the scout stood to-day the army would be to-morrow.

MEETING AT BRONDESBURY.

A very successful meeting was held at Brondesbury on Tuesday evening, November 9, to inaugurate the opening of a convenient and attractive W.S.P.U. shop at 215, Harrow Road, Kilburn. Already a great deal of business has been done, and the shop is the centre of attraction. There is always an interested and curious crowd round the door, and several women have already signed the card of membership and become members of the W.S.P.U.

CONSERVATIVE WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

The first of a series of lectures arranged by the Bristol Branch of this Association was given at Queen's Hall, Clifton, last week, by Miss Rosalind Masson, on "The Imperial Aspect of Woman's Franchise." In concluding her lecture the speaker said although they might not approve of the methods of the militants, they might admire their courage and self-sacrifice; they could own that they were remarkably clever women, and that they had an enormous backing of approval and popularity. The whole movement would be placed by history, and some of them would live to learn the judgment. The spirit of martyrdom was not dead in women. The Government could go on stupidly thinking it could stamp the movement out by coercion; it might go on ignoring women, treating women as criminals, torturing them, but every time they would arise with the cry, "Votes for Women." When women were silent it would be because they had been disfranchised.

THE PRESS ON THE MOVEMENT.

Twenty-five men strikers of the Orchestrelle Company's french polishers were arrested last Friday for creating an obstruction in New Bond Street. Mr. Denman sentenced them each to a fine of 5s. or five days' imprisonment. One cannot help wondering what the sentences would have been had they been women demanding the right to vote instead of men demanding the right to combine. Surely it is small wonder that the militant women are driven to desperate acts when one remembers that only last March a number of them were sentenced to a month's imprisonment for a merely technical obstruction at Westminster.

—West London Mercury.

The Woman-movement is in no manner one of the score of agitations that ruffle the surface or stir the depths of modern life. It is the hopeful sign of real struggle of the race to the attainment of a higher plane. Through every nation to-day is stirring some breath of the new spirit, the determination to uplift the race, assuage suffering, and abolish poverty. Shall the concentration of the intelligence of humanity on the grave issues of life longer lack the co-operation of the woman that gives it, sustains it, and purifies it?

—Weekly Times.

By forcing them to take food, these Suffragettes have been made martyrs, and their wrongs have excited the sympathy of the country, and made many converts to their cause. This action of the authorities will only serve to rouse women to even more determined rebellion, and as the vote must be given to them sooner or later, it seems a grave error to make all this fuss about a thing which, when it comes, will be accepted quite naturally, and we shall wonder in the future whatever all the fuss was about.

—Derby Daily Telegraph.

In the midst of their troubles in this country, and as a contrast to the shocking treatment which is here being meted out to them, the advocates of women's suffrage will take it as some consolation that elsewhere their cause is making steady and uninterrupted progress. A French Prime Minister has this week for the first time officially received a representative of a Woman's Suffrage Union, and the sympathetic manner in which the lady was received holds out the prospect of a considerable advance in the near future. In some foreign countries, of course, women have made surprising headway. They not only vote, but sit, too, as members of Parliament, and we are not aware that there are signs of any of those dreadful things happening which, according to some selfish and prejudiced males, are bound to follow the granting of the franchise.

—Nottingham Guardian.

The Manchester Weekly Times publishes a most interesting letter from a Manchester lady who has resided for many years in Australia. After earning her own living for twenty-two years, she is now in a prosperous position, and she finds that the possession of the vote improves a woman's position and adds to her comfort, and that she and her sons and daughters discuss the questions of the day with mutual respect. It is interesting to see on how many points a woman can fill the duties of citizenship in the country, for this lady, Mrs. Fletcher, writes:—"As a citizen I vote for the House of Assembly, Tasmania, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, and the Marine Board, Launceston. As a ratepayer I vote for the Launceston Municipal Council. As a property owner I vote for the Commonwealth Senate, the Tasmanian Legislative Council, and the Lilydale Municipality on account of my property at Swan Bay."

We have had our say about Mr. Herbert Gladstone, for instance, whose constant harrying of the Suffragettes goes far to disgrace not merely the Cabinet, but, in the eyes of the world, England herself.

—The New Age.

The triumph of the militants is that they have roused the sleeping spirit of womanhood to resentment against the humiliation of disfranchisement and to determination in revolt at any cost of suffering or sickness, cruelty, ridicule, or abuse.

—S. D. Shallard, in the New Age.

The hon. member (Mr. Gladstone) has done nothing to justify his position in the Government, and at the Home Office has never been out of hot water, though perhaps the Suffragists have helped to keep him there. The "hope" of the Liberal party of twenty years ago has proved a dismal failure.

—Western Morning News.

Little Miss Suffragette

Sat on a tuffragette

Eating a purple ice,

When by came Lloyd George—

The sight roused her gorge—

"Votes for Women!" she screamed at him (twice).

* A diminutive cushion made of patchwork.

—Punch.

The proposal has been formally put forward that Mr. Asquith should receive a deputation of what one may call the constitutional Suffragette, and while sternly deprecating the violence of militant methods promise, if returned to office at the next general election, to make Votes for Women a first plank in the official programme supposing a majority of the Government's supporters are pledged thereto.

In the first place the militant Suffragists, with over £50,000 a year pouring into the war chest, will probably refuse to be parties to any such jejune understanding. In the second place, the Cabinet are said to be more sharply divided on the subject of Woman's Suffrage than anything else, including Socialistic finance. And in the third place, the Liberal party agents report that the Suffragette cause is becoming from its unpopularity a decided political asset in the country.

The ladies are certainly showing infinite spirit and resource. To see the natty Suffragette fife and drum band, with their chic vivandière costume in the sacred colours of the movement, wheeling through Piccadilly Circus at the busiest hour of Saturday afternoon, which is just about the time the matinee performances at the theatres are over, is to realise that there are shrewd business brains controlling the campaign.

—Liverpool Daily Courier.

The conviction has long been driven home to many men that it is absolutely impossible to find an adequate reason—unless we fall back on the mere fact of sex—why a lady who has taken a University degree, is at the head of a great college or school, is a ratepayer and taxpayer, and capable of discussing public affairs with ability and knowledge, should be deprived of a vote which has been accorded to thousands of men, who, as every election shows, have but the most confused and elementary political knowledge, and very often give their votes for reasons of which the candidate who benefits is really ashamed. If it were possible to have a qualifying examination for voters on the subject of citizenship, modern history, and a knowledge of the arguments in favour of and against certain measures, it is certain that thousands of men would go off the register and thousands of women would come on.

—Western Daily Press.

Remembering that the time is the twentieth century, the place old England, mother of constitutional liberty, and the people English people, proud of their civilisation, vaunting their progress, boasting in prose and poetry of their inalienable heritage of freedom—what a strange, dizzy, indescribable vertigo attacks the intelligence of the sympathetic foreigner, who observes in person the dramatic daily scenes in the militant movement of those heroic women who are called by the name—originally given them in derision and obloquy—Suffragettes! Can this really be England? Is this indeed not the Dark Ages? Are these occurrences not some weird delusion? They seem unreal. . . . Is it possible that that is the Prime Minister of all England, shrunk up into the corner of a motor-car, looking for all the world as if he were trying not to be seen! One imagines that a Russian despot may wear that hunted look, and again one's head spins and one asks, "Is this England?" And do men so hide from women who only ask for justice?

—A foreign visitor in the British Journal of Nursing.

Wherever Ministers are, there shall the Suffragettes be gathered together.

—Glasgow Evening Citizen.

Though the men of the Hopi tribe in Arizona are by no means effeminate and are indefatigable workers in outdoor pursuits, the occupations of the two sexes are often reversed, the man undertaking many womanly tasks, while the women consider it their privilege to perform such work as among the white race would always be done by men. For instance, the women build the houses, which is heavy work, while the men weave, do the dress-making, and knit the stockings.

—Globe.

"Votes for Women" on Coal.

The interesting news comes from the Rev. G. Ramsay that after the meeting at Writlington, to which we referred in our issue of October 29, at one colliery on the day following the meeting it was found that "Votes for Women" had been chalked on every piece of coal sent up. Some of the miners are taking in the paper regularly.

At the Omar Khayyam Club dinner last week the bard of the evening, Mr. Rhoades, introduced the following stanza:—

Happy the Man who can with us forget

"The Seasons' Difference," or the ruler's threat

Of Warrior-Women eager for the fray—

Impoverished Peas, impetuous Suffragettes.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

November	Bedminster, Bull Ring	Mrs. Bates	7.30 p.m.
Friday, 12	Birmingham, Bull Ring	Dr. Helena Jones	7 p.m.
	Bristol, Empire, Old Market Street	Miss Vera Wentworth	1.30 p.m.
	Bulwell, Coventry Road Council School	Miss Crocker, Miss Baggis, Miss Carlin	7.30 p.m.
	Dukinfield, Congregational	Miss Williamson	—
	Edinburgh, At Home, Oak Café	Miss A. Pankhurst, Mrs. Brailford	3.15 p.m.
	At Home, 2, Melville Place	Miss A. Pankhurst, Mrs. Brailford	8 p.m.
	London—Greenwich, Public At Home, Ethical Hall	Mrs. Maasy	8 p.m.
	Hammersmith, Down Place	Mrs. Loreignol, Miss Morrison, B.A., Miss Evelyn Sharp, Joseph Clayton, Esq.	7 p.m.
	147, Harley Street, W.	Speakers' Class	8.15 p.m.
	Notting Hill, St. Mark's Hall	Mrs. Loreignol, Miss Morrison, B.A., Miss Evelyn Sharp, Joseph Clayton, Esq.	8.30 p.m.
	Scale Theatre Matinee	Women Writers and Actresses	2 p.m.
	Manchester, At Home, Onward Buildings, Deansgate	Mrs. Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Helen Tolson	8 p.m.
	Strangeways Prison	Mrs. Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Helen Tolson	9.30 p.m.
	New Brighton, Assembly Rooms	Lady Constance Lytton, Miss Ada Flatman	8 p.m.
	Newbury	Miss Gladice Keovil	—
	Northampton, Town Hall	Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Brackenbury, Miss E. Smith	8 p.m.
	Ayr	Mrs. Drummond	8 p.m.
Saturday, 13	Bath, At Home, Assembly Rooms	Mrs. Montague. Chair: Miss Jessie Smith	3.30 p.m.
	Glasgow, At Home, Charing Cross Hall	Miss Conolan, Mrs. Brailford. Chair: Dr. Katharine Chapman	3 p.m.
	Liverpool, Wellington Column	Miss Fraser Smith	8 p.m.
	London—Edgware Road, W., Nutford Place	Miss A. Kelly	8.15 p.m.
	Highgate, Archway Tavern	Miss Jarvis, Miss Barry	7 p.m.
	Richmond, Heron Court	Mrs. Maasy	11.30 a.m.
	West Kensington Railway Station	Mrs. Maasy	7 p.m.
	Manchester, Strangeways Prison	Miss Williams and members	6.30 p.m.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Haymarket	—	—
Sunday, 14	Bradford, Socialist Sunday School, Heaton	Miss Stevenson	—
	Leeds, Woodhouse Moor	Miss Foster and others	3 p.m.
	Victoria Square	Mrs. Swales and others	7.30 p.m.
	London—Kew, Bridge Approach	Miss Brackenbury	3.30 p.m.
	Wimbledon Common	—	—
	Manchester, Protest Meeting, Stevenson Square	—	3.30 p.m.
	Strangeways Prison	—	4.30 p.m.
Monday, 15	Bristol, At Home, Victoria Rooms	Mrs. Bates	3.30 p.m.
	Ilkeston, Market Place	Miss Crocker	7.30 p.m.
	London—Queen's Hall, At Home	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Maasy	3-5 p.m.
	Shepherd's Bush, Railway Approach	—	7 p.m.
	Manchester, Strangeways Prison	Miss Corson	8 p.m.
	Northampton, At Home, Divan Café	—	—
Tuesday, 16	Birmingham, At Home, Queen's College	Miss Gladice Keovil, Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Laura Almsworth	3.30 & 7.30 p.m.
	Baginbun, Hazel	Miss G. M. Hazel	8 p.m.
	Bolton, Templars Hall	Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Lady Constance Lytton, Miss Martin	8 p.m.
	Liverpool, 48, Mount Pleasant	Miss Flatman and others	8 p.m.
	London—2, Campden Hill Square, At Home	Miss Mary Neal	8 p.m.
	Manchester, Strangeways Prison	—	7 p.m.
	Nottingham, Nottingham St. Schools, Sneinton	Miss Crocker, Miss Gill	7.30 p.m.
	Wolverton, Women's Meeting	Miss Corson	—
Wednesday, 17	Barry, Masonic Hall	Mrs. Bates. Chair: Miss Hamilton	7.30 p.m.
	Beeston, Notts, Boys' Church School	Miss Crocker, Mrs. Wright	7.30 p.m.
	Birkenhead, Haymarket	Miss Flatman, Miss Constance Spicer	8 p.m.
	Birmingham, Tindall Street Council School	Miss Gladice Keovil, Lady Isabel Margeson	8 p.m.
	Cardiff, At Home, Park Hall	Mrs. Bates. Chair: Mrs. Mackworth	3.30 p.m.
	London—Chelsea, 278, King's Road	Miss Cleo Hamilton	8 p.m.
	Oxford, Welcome Supper to ex-prisoners, Dennot's, 13, George Street	Miss Nelligan, Laurence Housman, Esq.	7.15 p.m.
	Manchester, Strangeways Prison	—	—
	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Crosby's Café	Miss Williams, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss K. Marion	8 p.m.
	Preston, At Home	Lady Constance Lytton	8 p.m.
Thursday, 18	Birkdale, Town Hall	Lady Constance Lytton	3 p.m.
	Birkenhead, Park Gates	Miss Fraser Smith, Miss Jessica Walker	8 p.m.
	Ilkeston, Town Hall	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	8 p.m.
	London—Corner of Hanley Road and Strand Green Road, N.	Horsey W.S.P.U.	7 p.m.
	Richmond, St. John's Club Room	At Home and Sale of Work	3-7 p.m.
	St. James' Hall, At Home	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	Manchester, Strangeways Prison	—	—
	Newport, At Home, Central Hall	Mrs. Bates	3.30 p.m.
	Southport, Town Hall	Lady Constance Lytton	8 p.m.
	West Kirby, L.A. and Deb. Society	Miss Ada Flatman	8 p.m.
	Cowslain Co-Operative Society	Mrs. Drummond	8 p.m.
Friday, 19	Birkenhead, St. John's Church, Grange Road	Miss Flatman	8 p.m.
	Birmingham, Bull Ring	Dr. Helena Jones	7 p.m.
	Derby, Drill Hall	Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Gladice Keovil	8 p.m.
	Edinburgh, At Home, 2, Melville Pl.	Miss Macanlay	3 & 8 p.m.
	Manchester, Free Trade Hall	Lady Constance Lytton, Miss E. Davison, B.A., Miss Rosa Robinson, M.Sc. Chair: Miss Mary Gawthorpe	8 p.m.
	Strangeways Prison	—	10.30 p.m.
	Nottingham, Mechanics' Large Hall	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	8 p.m.
Saturday, 20	Bath, At Home, Assembly Room	Mrs. Bates. Chair: Miss Jessie Smith	3.30 p.m.
	Liverpool, Wellington Column	Miss Fraser Smith, Mrs. Myers	8 p.m.
	London—Crouch End, Clock Tower	Miss West	7 p.m.
	Manchester, Strangeways Gaol	Release of Miss Tolson, Miss Liddle, Miss Sheppard	—
	"Votes" Corps, 164, Oxford Road	—	11 a.m.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Haymarket	Mrs. Atkinson and members	—
	Glasgow, At Home, Charing Cross Hall	Miss Adela Pankhurst, Miss Conolan	3 p.m.

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS.

November 22	Brighton, The Dome	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	—
November 24	Bristol, Colston Hall	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	—
December 1	Glasgow, St. Andrew's Hall	Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Lady Constance Lytton	—
December 1	London, Chiswick Town Hall, Hogarth Room	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	3 p.m.
December 7	Manchester	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.
December 9	London, Albert Hall	Mrs. Pankhurst	—
December 14	Birmingham, Town Hall	Lady Constance Lytton, Miss Gladice Keovil	—
December 14	Bradford	Lady Constance Lytton	—
December 14	Manchester, Free Trade Hall	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	—
December 15	Cardiff	Lady Constance Lytton	—
December 15	Leamington, Town Hall	Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Gladice Keovil	—
December 16	Cardiff	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	—
December 16	Coventry, Reception	Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Gladice Keovil	—
December 17	Derby	Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Gladice Keovil	—

MEETING AT TOOTING.

On Thursday, November 4, an enormous crowd of people were present at the meeting in Tooting Broadway held by members of the W.S.P.U. The chairwoman, Mrs. Knight, spoke on "The Justice of the Vote," and Miss Haffeth, the speaker, showed how the vote would affect working women. The crowd listened intently, and gave a cheer at the end of the meeting. The meeting was organised and the van provided by Miss Davies, as there is no local Union in Tooting.—R. A. K.

Correspondents are asked to note that all letters, etc., addressed to members at 4, Clements Inn should bear the letters W.S.P.U., and should also have the Christian name or initial as well as the surname. The membership of the Union is exceedingly large, and much confusion arises in the office postal department through the neglect of this very necessary rule.

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

London.—Mrs. Flora Drummond, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

West of England & South Wales.—Miss Annie Kenney, 37, Queen's Road (opposite Art Gallery), Clifton, Bristol. Exeter.—Miss Dugdale, 3, Richmond Road, Torquay.—Miss Elsie Howey, 32, Victoria Parade, Cardiff.—Miss Elsie Mackenzie, 191, Richmond Road, Newport.—Miss Gabrielle Jeffrey, "Votes for Women" Shop, 46, Clarence Place, Bournemouth.—Miss K. S. Birnsgill, 59, Holdenhurst Road, Cornwall: Miss Edith Williams, Glanaton, Devon, R.S.O.

Lancashire & North Wales.—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 164, Oxford Road, Manchester. Liverpool and Cheshire.—Miss S. Ada Flatman, 28, Berry Street, Southport.—Miss Dora Marsden, Post Office, Burnley.—Miss M. Hewitt, Post Office, Preston.—41, Glover's Court, Rochdale.—84, Yorkshire Street.

Midlands.—Miss Gladice G. Keevil, 33, Paradise Street, Birmingham. Nottingham.—Miss N. Crocker, 6, Carlton Street, Northampton.—Miss A. D. Corson, 10, Holly Road.

Yorkshire.—Miss Mary Phillips, 68, Mappingham Lane, Bradford. Middlesbrough.—Miss D. Pethick, 3, Holgate Terrace.

Newcastle.—Miss Annie Williams, 19, Nixon Street, Lovaine Place.

Glasgow & West of Scotland.—Miss G. Conolan, 502, Sauchiehall Street, Charing Cross.

Edinburgh and S.E. Scotland.—Miss Florence E. Macaulay, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street; Mrs. Drummond, 63, Princes Street.

Dundee.—Miss MacLean, 48, Union Street.

Week by week we have to record increasing activity, and this week we publish particulars of two new centres opened for organising work—viz., Southport, under the charge of Miss Dora Marsden, and Burnley, under Miss Margaret Hewitt. The Liverpool work has extended into Cheshire. Glasgow now includes at least six branches, and Dundee is the centre of vigorous propaganda as the result of recent protests by the Suffragettes. In Cornwall, voluntary organising has been undertaken by Miss Edith Williams, and the transference of Miss Mary Phillips to Yorkshire has already been productive of increased activity in Bradford, Leeds, and elsewhere during Miss Marsh's continued imprisonment.

London and Home Counties.

There is still a good deal of work to be done in London if Mrs. Pankhurst's wish with regard to raising the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN, expressed just before leaving for America, is to be realised. There is room for sellers in the streets at the various pitches, and especially is help needed in connection with the two new pitches at Ludgate Circus and the Elephant and Castle. Will volunteers put themselves in touch with Miss Ainsworth, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.? Callers are seen between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sellers are especially needed between 10 and 2 o'clock.

The next great event in the calendar is Mrs. Pankhurst's return and the welcome meeting at the Albert Hall on December 9. Will all members willing to take tickets for this meeting on sale or return write for them at once to Miss Cooke, ticket secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, stating how many they think they can sell. This is an excellent way not only of selling the tickets, but of securing new members. The names of those members wishing to act as stewards at the meeting should be sent in without delay to Miss Hambling, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Members only are eligible, and it is necessary that they should be at the Albert Hall by 6.30 p.m., when the stewards' entrance will be closed. Window posters and handbills advertising the meeting are ready, and those who can distribute them should apply to Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

A special department, of which Miss Margesson is in charge, is that of the At Homes, and members may give valuable help in making known the two free meetings held weekly, namely, on Monday afternoon at Queen's Hall, from 3 to 5 p.m., and on Thursday evening at St. James' Hall, from 8 to 10. Many people are under the impression that these are ticket meetings. Members should take every opportunity of removing this impression, and inviting strangers to attend them. Volunteers are needed for chalking announcements of these two meetings, for sandwich parades, and for stewarding at the Queen's Hall meeting. For stewarding members only are eligible, and they must be at the hall at 2 p.m. Miss Margesson will be glad if workers will call at the offices, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., on Mondays and Thursdays at 10.45 a.m.

West of England.

Mrs. Bouvier has been visiting the West of England, and after addressing a number of meetings, is much impressed with the vigour of the work being done, and with the interest roused in every place where new ground has been broken. Next week it is intended to hold a seven days' open-air campaign. A friend of the Union has promised to place upon the boardings in Bristol to-day 100 of the VOTES FOR WOMEN posters, in order to draw attention to the paper. Mrs. Lummie is organising a poster parade to advertise the paper and the meeting (November 24) which will be addressed by Miss Pankhurst. All interested in the Cornish campaign are asked to write

for information to Miss Edith Williams at the address given above.

The second Exeter At Home, held on Thursday in the Barnfield Hall, was a distinct success. In the evening another successful meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Exmouth. On November 16 a public meeting will be held at Taunton, for which helpers are urgently needed. Will volunteers communicate with Miss Dugdale, 3, Richmond Road, Exeter?

Important meetings will be held at Torquay (Bath Saloons) at 3 p.m. on November 26 and at Paignton (Public Hall) at 8 p.m. on the same day, when speeches will be delivered by Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Wallace Dunlop. Active preparations are being made, and those wishing to obtain tickets should do so early to avoid disappointment. Prospects for the winter campaign are very encouraging.

In addition to the usual weekly At Home in Cardiff, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Morthyr Tydfil, when Mrs. Bouvier completely won the sympathy of her audience. Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak in the Park Hall in December. Meanwhile, will all members and friends willing to help to make this a meeting worthy of Miss Pankhurst send in their names?

At the Newport At Home last week a resolution calling for the release of Miss Marsh and other Suffragist prisoners was enthusiastically carried, and over £2 was subscribed towards the Mary Leigh Defence Fund.

In Dorsetshire splendid meetings have been addressed by the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss G. Brackenbury at Milburn Port, Stalbridge, Sturminster, Newton, Marshull, Shaftesbury, Blandford, and Sherborne, and the W.S.P.U. motor-car has done yeoman service in conveying the speakers from meeting to meeting.

The Bournemouth organiser reports that this week there have been many callers at the office, and friends of the cause are rallying well. There are already many places in the town where VOTES FOR WOMEN is on sale, and some local ladies have for a long time been subscribing to have posters displayed at the stations. Arrangements are being made for two meetings to take place during the third week in November, and a very good audience is expected on December 1.

Lancashire and North Wales.

A splendid meeting, organised by Miss Pepper, was held in the Urnston Public Hall on Wednesday evening. Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Russell, and Miss Tolson were the speakers. At the usual At Home on Friday Miss Gawthorpe, Miss Hewitt, and Miss Marsden were the speakers. Miss Hewitt gave a ray account of her interview with the Prime Minister at Lady McLaren's reception. A "Mary Leigh" fund was opened by Miss Barbara Jowle, and 14s. 7d. was collected at once. Further contributions, addressed to her at 164, Oxford Road, will be welcomed.

On Sunday a huge meeting was held in Stevenson Square, Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Councillor Johnson being the speakers. Afterwards several thousands marched to Strangeways headed by a band playing the Marseillaise and other inspiring music.

Arrangements are well in hand for the great Free Trade Hall meeting on November 18, when Lady Constance Lytton, Miss Davison, and Miss Rosa Robinson will speak on the hunger strikes, Miss Gawthorpe being in the chair. It is hoped that members will do their utmost to push the sale of tickets, which are:—2s. 6d. reserved and numbered, 1s. reserved, and 6d. unreserved. This first big meeting of the season must be a huge success. Will volunteers for stewarding please communicate with Miss Wallwork at 164, Oxford Road, at once? Members' services are urgently needed for bill-distributing and other work in connection with advertising the meeting. Will members please report at the office whenever they possibly can?

Other arrangements of immediate importance are being made in connection with Lady Constance Lytton's visit to the Manchester district. Miss Martin, of Bolton, is preparing the first big Bolton meeting, to take place in the Templars' Hall on Tuesday, November 16, at 8 p.m., when Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Lady Constance Lytton will speak. Tickets will be 1s. reserved, 6d. and 3d. unreserved, and may be obtained of Miss Martin, Mrs. Almond, Park View, Farnworth, and others.

Miss Dora Marsden commences an important campaign in Southport this week, and members are asked to rally round her at once. Letters may be addressed to her at the Post Office, Southport, and introductions from sympathisers in other parts of the country to friends in Southport will be most helpful.

In Burnley Miss Margaret Hewitt will be grateful for any help in the nature of introductions, etc., as she will make arrangements for a large public meeting at once, for which the prospects are already very favourable.

A fund has been opened in connection with the London Mary Leigh Defence Fund, and as Miss Flatman feels sure that South Lancashire and Cheshire members will be as anxious as ever to be to the fore in defending so noble a cause, collecting cards can be had on application to Miss Geraldine Lyster, the ticket secretary. These should be filled in and returned

at once with names. The past week has been devoted by some of the most active members to making the meetings arranged for Lady Constance Lytton a great success. Miss Annie Martin, Great Lever, Bolton, has been entirely responsible for the Chester meeting, Miss Hoy for New Brighton, and Miss Fraser Smith for Hoylake. Mrs. Morris is cordially thanked for the counter in the shop; a desk and four chairs are still badly needed. Who is going to send this gift?

Mrs. Baines, supported by a band of enthusiastic workers, including ex-Hunger Strikers, is arranging extensive campaigns in connection with the forthcoming visits of Cabinet Ministers to Stockport, Runcorn, Valley, and Accrington. Meetings will be held, and the general public will be encouraged to give an open backing to the cause of the women when the Cabinet Ministers are due to speak.

Midlands.

Work has been very active during the past week. Besides the very successful Town Hall meeting reported in last week's issue, a reception was held in the Masonic Rooms, Leamington, at which Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Gladice Keevil spoke. Special thanks are due to Miss Crombie for the excellent work she has done in connection with this. Owing to the kindness of Lady Isabel Margesson a meeting of working women was held at her house on Thursday last, when Lady Constance Lytton spoke, and much literature was sold. Future meetings being organised by members are as follows:—November 17, Tindall Street Council Schools; chair, Lady Isabel Margesson; speakers, Miss Gladice Keevil and a released prisoner from Winslow Green. Miss Benson, who is in charge, will be glad to hear of members and friends in Moseley willing to help, canvass, etc. December 2, a meeting in Lady Wood, arranged by Miss Bertha Ryland, when Miss Keevil will be the speaker. At the At Home on Tuesday next the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Laura Ainsworth will speak. Miss Keevil will be in the chair. On November 12 Miss Keevil is speaking at two meetings in Newbury. Sympathisers there are very anxious to hear about the militant methods.

The Winslow Green campaign is still being carried on, and the women are keenly interested and anxious to know more about Votes for Women. On Friday a meeting was held in the Mission Hall close to the prison. Miss Hazel was in the chair, and Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Laura Ainsworth spoke. The audience was composed mainly of women. A resolution calling upon the Government to discontinue its practice of forcible feeding and to release Charlotte Marsh immediately was carried unanimously. Each night Miss Marsh has been cheered. An account of the protest at Dr. Cassel's house will be found on page 106. Miss Mabel Capper and Miss Patricia Woodcock are rendering invaluable services in the outdoor campaign, the object of which is the release of Miss Marsh, and subscriptions are coming in for the "Mary Leigh Defence Fund."

Miss Isabel Kelly is now in Derby working up the meeting for November 19 in the Drill Hall, at which Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss Gladice Keevil will be the speakers. Miss Kelly will be glad to hear of members and friends willing to help.

The Nottingham organisers report that five meetings in schools have been held this week with good success. Will all ticket-sellers for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's meeting (November 19) please realise their responsibility in pushing tickets at once in every way possible? The success of the occasion depends on this valuable form of service. All those who live within reach of Ilkeston should seize the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Pethick Lawrence on her first visit there at the Town Hall on November 18. The organisers send to the treasurer the sum of £1 1s. 5d. taken in collection.

In Northampton excellent meetings, resulting in invitations for future work, are being held, and tickets for Miss Pankhurst's meeting to-night in the Town Hall have sold splendidly. Miss Brackenbury will also speak, and Miss Emily Smith presides.

Yorkshire.

The shop window in Bradford, devoted at present to the subject of forcible feeding, especially in reference to Miss Marsh, various portraits of whom figure prominently, attracts much attention, and the shop is now being kept open every day by various members. Miss Mary Phillips will be glad to hear from members who can volunteer for either Tuesday or Wednesday afternoons or Monday, Thursday, or Friday and Saturday mornings. Best thanks are due to Mrs. Thompson, Ilkley, who has generously defrayed the expense of the heating stove. In connection with the welcome to Miss Marsh an At Home is to be held by several well-known Bradford ladies in the Midland Hotel next month, as well as an important public meeting. Particulars of these and of other arrangements for the Yorkshire campaign will be announced next week.

Newcastle.

Three times during the week Miss Marion has been cheered by members of the W.S.P.U. outside the prison walls, while the "Marseillaise" was sung by Miss Dorothy Shallard through a megaphone, and the colliery band played round the prison on Saturday after-

noon. Mrs. Brailsford's visit is much looked forward to. She has promised to speak in Newcastle on her way back from Scotland after the 15th. Time and place of the meeting will be announced. Miss Norbury and Miss Shallard have held successful dinner-hour meetings, and the former has also helped the organiser by speaking at evening meetings. Future meetings are being arranged by enthusiastic men supporters of the cause at Whitley Bay, South Shields, and Gateshead.

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

The new premises at 502, Sauchiehall Street are now open, and the sales in the literature department have made a most satisfactory beginning. Tickets for the St. Andrew's Hall meeting—at which Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will be the speakers—may now be obtained, price 2s. 6d. (numbered and reserved), 1s., 6d., and 3d. Those who wish to secure reserved seats are urged to do so in good time, as a large number of these have been already sold. Miss Conolan wishes to acknowledge the valuable assistance already given by some members in disposing of tickets amongst their friends, and hopes that many more will help in this way. Much appreciated offers of help have also been received from Helensburgh and Paisley members. A public meeting is being arranged at the Langside Hall on Thursday, November 25, at which Miss Adela Pankhurst will speak, and at the Bellgrove Hall, Dennistoun, on Friday, November 26, at which Mrs. Drummond and Miss Adela Pankhurst will be the speakers. Members in these districts who can assist by selling tickets, distributing bills, acting as stewards, or in any other way, are urgently asked to communicate with Miss Conolan. A large audience was present at the weekly At Home, when Mrs. Mansel, in a most earnest and convincing speech, dealt with the reasons why women need the vote and her own conversion to the value of militant tactics. The speaker on November 13 will be Mrs. Brailsford, and Dr. Katharine Chapman will take the chair. It is hoped that all members and friends will make this meeting known, as Mrs. Brailsford's visit to Scotland is a short one, and many people will wish to hear a speaker who has done so much for the women's cause. The At Homes from November 13 to December 11 inclusive will be held at the Charing Cross Halls. Cards for sending to friends may be obtained from Miss Conolan.

On the same spot where the protest meeting was held on the occasion of Mr. Runciman's visit to Ayr another meeting was held last week, where a crowd of over 1,000 people gathered to hear what the speakers—Miss Savage and Miss Conolan—had to say. These meetings will be continued, and a public meeting will be arranged later. Speakers have also been sent to Banton, Coatbridge, and other outlying districts. In answer to the appeal last week Miss Sage has very kindly sent gifts of a screen, a rug, and a pair of curtains.

Edinburgh and S.E. Scotland.

A campaign is now being carried on in the suburbs, preliminary to a more extended plan of operations in the neighbouring towns. Workers are urgently needed for pioneering and to assist at meetings. Mrs. Ord worked up the first open-air meeting in Musselburgh very successfully, and the speaker, Miss Chapman, had a very sympathetic and friendly hearing. The next afternoon At Home (to-day, at 3.15 p.m.) will be held in the Oak Hall, Edinburgh-Café, which is much more accessible than Dowell's Rooms. Mrs. Brailsford and Miss Adela Pankhurst will be the speakers, and a hearty welcome awaits them both. As the Oak Hall is engaged after 5 p.m., the evening At Home will be held at 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, at 8 p.m. At the afternoon At Home in Dowell Street last Friday Miss H. Login spoke on some very interesting constitutional questions, after which Mrs. James Ivory, in a delightful speech on "The Unbalanced Minority," answered the chief objections made to the militant tactics. In the evening a deeply interested and enthusiastic audience was addressed by Mrs. Morley Fletcher and Miss McPhun. The sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN is increasing, but Miss Hudson can find work for many more volunteers.

Dundee.

"As to Dundee—it's fizzing!" to quote one of its prominent citizens. Sympathy and encouragement are the order of the day. The first weekly At Home, on Wednesday evening, in the Free Gardeners' Hall, was very well attended, and the tone of the meeting was delightfully united and enthusiastic. Everyone seemed anxious to volunteer to help in some way. Ten new members were enrolled. On Friday a short out-of-door meeting was held to enable Mrs. Corbett to say a word of farewell before her departure south. On Saturday a brisk trade was done in VOTES FOR WOMEN, badges, buttons, etc., at a stall in the fruit market, and this will also become a weekly institution. The next large public meetings will be at Tayport in the Temperance Hall to-morrow (Saturday), when Miss Adela Pankhurst will speak. Provost Greig has kindly consented to take the chair; and Provost Robertson and Councillor the Rev. Walter Walsh have been secured to fill the same office at the meetings at Lochee on the 15th and Newport on the 16th of this month. The organiser appeals for furniture for the new offices at 48, Union Street.

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Bead and Leather Neck Chains	...	2/-, 2/6, and 3/- each.
Belts, Hand-made Leather	...	6/6 each.
" Plain, Purple, or Green	...	2/11 each.
" Tricolour Ribbon	...	2/6 each.
Blotters	...	1/-
Brooches	...	3/6 each.
Brooches (in the colours): Broad Arrows, silver,	1/6;	
Silver-plated, 1/-; Bows, 9d. each; Shamrock, 6d. each.		
Chenille Cords (for Neck Wear)	...	1/- each.
Crape de Chine Motor Scarves	...	6/11 each.
Handkerchiefs (bordered in the colours)	...	6½d. each.
Hat Pins (in the Colours)	...	6d., 9d., and 1/- each.
Note Books	...	1/- and 2/-
Playing Cards	...	1/6
Postcard Albums	...	1/-, 2/6, and 3/6
Regalia	...	1/11 each.
Ribbon Badges (woven "Votes for Women")	...	1d. each.
Ribbon, 2 ins. wide	...	1/- yard.
" 1½ ins. wide	...	9d. yard.
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" Foreign Note (with medallion)	7d. per quire.	
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LOCAL NOTES.

BATTERSEA W.S.P.U.—We held our weekly At Home at the Library, Lavender Hill, on Wednesday, November 3. A fair audience assembled, who much appreciated Miss Wyatt's address. These At Homes are held every Wednesday, at 3 p.m. Members and friends are urged to attend. On Friday, November 5, we had a capital open-air meeting near the Prince's Head, Battersea; Miss Agnes Kelly was our speaker. With friends note that open-air meetings will in future be held every Saturday evening, weather permitting. The meeting to-morrow, November 13, will be at Mossbury Road, Lavender Hill, at 8 p.m. Speaker, Miss Keroyd. On Sunday, November 14, we have a meeting on Clapham Common at 3 p.m. Will friends try to be present at these meetings. Volunteers are urgently needed for selling the paper. Will all those who can help in this way, if only for one hour a week, please communicate with Mrs. Boone, 23, Sugden Road, Lavender Hill.—F. BARTLETT, Hon. Sec.

BRIGHTON W.S.P.U.—The new poster designed by Miss H. M. Dallas has helped the sale of our paper very much. Tickets for the Dome meeting are going well. More stewards are wanted to send in their names. A sandwich parade is being arranged to advertise the meeting, and a member is preparing some effective posters in the colours. There is plenty of work for everyone to do; please call at the offices for instructions. We hope to send the Hon. Treasurer a nice little sum towards the Mary Leigh Defence Fund. Please let me know at once what each member can give or collect for this. Miss Stearns, who is back in Brighton, resumed the speakers' class last Friday. Many of our young members are now able to make excellent speeches at the open-air meetings on the Front.—M. CLARKE.

Office: 8, North Street Quadrant, Brighton.

CHELSEA W.S.P.U.—The At Home last Thursday, at Mrs. Monck Mason's, was a big success. Miss Helen Ogston's address was followed with the closest interest. Miss Winifred Jones afterwards gave some of her experiences of the horrors of forcible feeding. We have not quite decided where to hold our next monthly At Home. Will members and friends follow Mrs. Monck Mason's lead and lend their drawing-rooms for a big meeting? We hope to have these At Homes once a month. The weekly Wednesday meeting in the office was full to overflowing. Miss Naylor spoke. Miss Cicely Hamilton is to be our speaker on Wednesday evening, the 17th, at 8.30, in our office. Our members worked very hard preparing for yesterday's protest meeting in Chelsea Town Hall.—F. E. HAIG, Hon. Sec.

Office and Shop: 278, King's Road.

CROYDON W.S.P.U.—On Sunday we had a splendid meeting in Katharine Street at 3 p.m. We found the alteration of time a great advantage; the paper sold well. On Wednesday, November 17, at 7.15 p.m., we are giving a welcome supper to our ex-prisoners. There are a few tickets left. Please apply at once for them. Mr. Laurence Housman is speaking for us.—G. CAMERON-SWAN, Hon. Sec.

FOREST GATE W.S.P.U.—At our open-air meeting last Friday Mrs. Sleight addressed one of the largest crowds we have yet had. There was a satisfactory collection and sale of papers. Next Friday our open-air meeting will again be at Sebert Road, at 7.30 p.m. Will the VOTES FOR WOMEN Corps this week please meet at Forest Gate Station at 7 p.m. More helpers at open-air meetings will be gladly welcomed.—V. H. FRIEDLANDER, Hon. Sec.

HAMMERSMITH W.S.P.U.—Fortnightly At Homes for members are to be held during the winter months. Two open-air meetings were held last week. Our speakers were Miss Coombes and Miss East, and Miss West and Miss D. Marsh acted as chairmen. We shall for the present continue to hold three open-air meetings each week, details of which are given in "Programme of Events." We could greatly increase our sale of the paper at the Hammersmith Broadway pitch if sellers would volunteer for evening work between 5 p.m. and 8.30 p.m., on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Friday each week.—KATHLEEN JARVIS.

Office and Shop: 160, Shepherd's Bush Road, W.

HAMPSTEAD W.S.P.U.—Members were very busy all last week chalking and distributing bills for our Town Hall meeting. On Monday, November 1, at 8.15 p.m., an excellent meeting was held outside the Tube Station, when Miss M. Atkinson spoke. Miss D. Pearce took the chair. A number of tickets and papers were sold. On Saturday afternoon, November 6, a large number of people collected to hear Mrs. J. Brindley, Miss E. Lane in the chair. Our stock of papers was again sold out. At both meetings the crowds were sympathetic, and listened to the speakers with great interest.—D. PHARRE.

MORNSEY W.S.P.U.—The Alexandra Palace demonstration took place last Wednesday week, and the large theatre, which holds 3,000, was crowded in every part. A small section was decidedly noisy, although it was evident that the majority of the people came with a strong desire to hear, and many were converted to our cause by seeing the kind of opposition we have to encounter. Our thanks are due to Miss Roe and the other organisers for their help; also to the local workers, who were indefatigable in speaking, chalking, parading, and advertising the meeting. The previous Saturday we had the services of the Drum and Fife Band. I shall be glad to receive from members and workers the names and addresses of any sympathisers with whom they came in touch during the Alexandra Palace campaign. We are continuing our usual open-air meetings (see Programme of Events) until Saturday, 20th, after which we hope to hold fortnightly meetings at the Assembly Rooms, Middle Lane, Crouch End, commencing Thursday, 25th inst., at 8 p.m., when Mrs. Eates will speak; Miss Roe takes the chair. As the rent of the Assembly Rooms is just eight times that of "Ye China Cup," we shall be very glad if members and friends will do all they can to help by donations and regular subscriptions.—CLARE BROWN.

ILFORD W.S.P.U.—We held our drawing-room meeting, by kind permission of Mrs. Welford, at 51, Mansfield Road, on Wednesday, November 3, and were fortunate in having Miss Hewitt to speak. There is at present a difficulty in getting a suitable hall for indoor meetings, but we are hoping to arrange this. Will members next week look for

notices by our chalking party. Paper-sellers please call at 65, Cranbrook Road, on Saturday, 7 p.m.—EYRE C. HASLAM, Hon. Sec.

KENSINGTON W.S.P.U.—We cleared £30 over our Jumble Sale; takings, £33 4s. 10d.; expenses, £3 3s. 6d. This success is due to much generosity, to thirty efficient sellers, to Mrs. Rogers, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Corbould, Miss Wylie, for help before-hand, and to Miss Wylie for providing tea on the day. We have to thank Mrs. Baillie Guthrie, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Silver, and Miss Wilson for parcels of goods. Mr. H. N. Brailford's splendid speech to a crowded audience at our meeting last Tuesday evening impressed everyone and converted many. Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer kindly consented to speak, at short notice, at our monthly afternoon At Home, held by kind permission at Mrs. Jopling Rowe's house. Miss Mary Neal will be our speaker next Tuesday at 2, Campden Hill Square, at 8 p.m.; admission free to everyone. To-day (Friday) we are holding a meeting in St. Mark's Hall, Notting Hill, at 8.30 p.m. Admission 6d., 3d., and free to women. Speakers announced elsewhere. Response has already been made to our appeal for paper-sellers, also for mince-pie, puddings, etc., for Christmas display at shop; more of both wanted, please!—LOUISE M. EATES, Hon. Sec. Shop and Office: 143, Church Street, Kensington. Tel. 2116 Western.

LEWISHAM W.S.P.U.—On Sunday Miss Naylor and Mrs. Violet Jones had a good hearing on Blackheath. The audience grows larger each week. It now numbers some thousands, and we are in need of more help from our members to sell literature, etc. Members are asked to bring their friends to our monthly At Home, being held at the Greenwich Ethical Hall, 137, Greenwich Road, to-day (Friday, November 12), at 8 p.m. The speaker will be Mrs. Massey. Our shop secretary, Miss Graham, wishes our friends to come to the At Home prepared to offer practical assistance towards making our shop a means of doing good propaganda work. More assistant helpers are needed in the shop, and more volunteers to sell our newspaper. Assistance is needed to make up materials for Christmas presents, and we shall be grateful for contributions to the Jumble Sale, which will be held shortly. We want all our friends who can to contribute a small weekly sum towards the rent of the shop.—R. MAY BILLINGHURST.

Shop and Office: 107, High Street, Lewisham.

MARYLEBONE W.S.P.U.—Our Nutford Place meeting last Saturday afternoon, at which Mrs. Baldock spoke, was a great success. Both working men and women listened with the greatest interest. We sold out our stock of papers, and could have disposed of more. To-morrow, November 13, Miss Agnes Kelly will be our speaker at Nutford Place, at 8.15 p.m. We regret that Miss Winifred Watson is obliged, through ill-health, to discontinue for the present the kind help she has given to our speakers' class. Miss Davis has promised to fill the gap. We should be pleased if more ladies would join the class, which is intended for beginners, and is quite free. Will they please write to Mrs. Nourse, 20, Weymouth Street, W.—LULY NOURSE, Hon. Sec.

NORTH-WEST LONDON W.S.P.U.—The opening of our shop, 215, High Road, Kilburn, on November 1 has created quite a sensation in the neighbourhood. Members are kept busy answering questions and selling the various articles. The takings for the first week realised over £25. On Saturday a full band paraded the main streets, and attracted considerable attention. The band was followed by a dozen sandwich-bearers advertising the meeting on the 9th at Brondesbury Hall, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence spoke, and also several "hunger strikers." A number of helpers followed along the route, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, and distributing handbills advertising both shop and meeting. An average of three successful open-air meetings have been held daily. Speakers and canvassers are much needed, and should write to or see Mrs. Cullen, Meetings Organiser, at the shop. Helpers for all kinds of work are needed at the shop, and should call on or write to Miss Myens, Shop Organiser. A business meeting was held in our large room over the shop on Friday last, when the general plan of organisation for the district was decided on, and committees and hon. officers appointed. It was also decided that Hendon, while retaining its own committee for the management of its local affairs, should, for general purposes, form part of the North-West London Union, and have representatives on the Executive Committee. Will Suffragettes wanting unfurnished rooms call and see the very excellent accommodation at moderate terms we have to offer them over our shop. We are greatly in need of chairs and coats. Who will help?—ELINOR PENN GASKELL, Hon. Sec.

Shop and Office: 215, High Road, Kilburn.

PUTNEY AND FULHAM W.S.P.U.—An exceptionally large meeting was held at Walham Green on Monday evening, when Miss Gilchrist, Nurse Bryant, and Mrs. Massey were the speakers. On Saturday night, in Montserrat Road, Putney, Miss Cutten took the chair, and Nurse Bryant and Mrs. Tanner spoke. In addition to the posters at Putney and Walham Green Stations, others are now being shown regularly at five shops in Fulham and two in Putney. One of our male supporters contributes liberally to the weekly guarantee fund, and makes himself responsible for the display of a poster each week at one of the local shops. On Saturday, November 20, at 3.45 p.m., an At Home will be given by Mrs. Horace Barrett at "The Croft," Rodway Road, Roehampton, to which members and friends are cordially invited. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Cecil Chapman, and the speakers will be Miss Helen Ogston and Mr. Cecil Chapman. Volunteers are urgently needed for paper-selling now that the open-air meetings are less frequent. Will those who can spare a little time for this, if only an hour, please call at the shop, 9, High Street, Putney.—H. ROBERTS and L. CUTTEN, Hon. Secs.

Shop and Office: 9, High Street, Putney.

RICHMOND AND KEW W.S.P.U.—Miss Jarvis spoke at our meeting in Heron Court, on Saturday, November 6, and Miss M. Coombes at Kew Bridge. Approach on Sunday, November 7, Miss F. Clayton taking the chair. On Thursday, November 18, we have an At Home and Sale of Work, from 3 to 7 p.m., in the St. John's Club Room, Ling Gymnasium.—CLARA T. CLAYTON, Hon. Sec.

STREATHAM AND DISTRICT W.S.P.U.—Our meeting on Streatham Common on Sunday, October 31, had to be abandoned on account of the drenching rain, and our outdoor meetings have come to a close. We are arranging to hold drawing-room meetings during the coming winter, of which due notice will be given.—HELEN TYSON.

WIMBLEDON W.S.P.U.—There was a very good attendance at our meeting on Wimbledon Common on Sunday. Miss Gilchrist spoke ably and convincingly on our tactics and on her impression of the Bermondsey by-election. Mrs. Lonsignol took the chair. Miss Brackenbury will speak for us next Sunday.—B. LONSIGNOL.



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